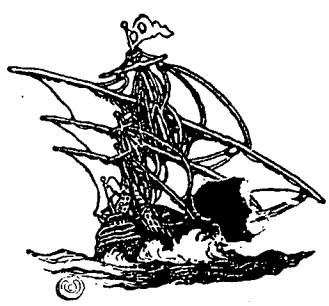
THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

MARCH 15, 1925



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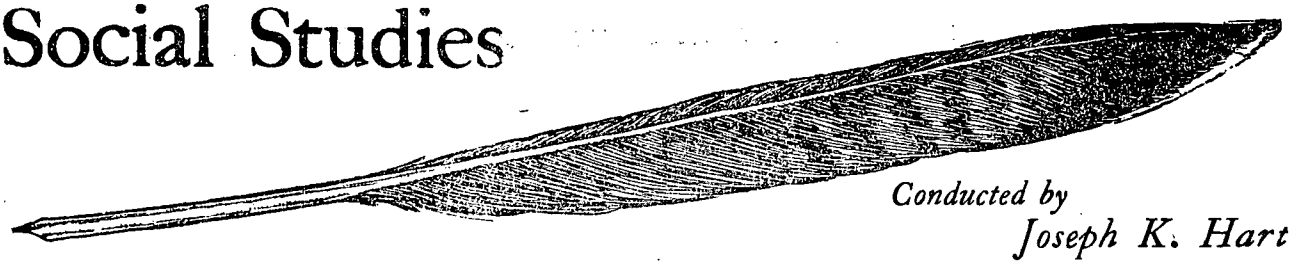
Social Studies



Conducted by
Joseph K. Hart

Spring Is Coming

SOME doubtful matters clear up a bit as the days go by. For example, it is now becoming quite apparent that certain ancient forces are battling for existence these days. The campaign by means of which the Child Labor Amendment was defeated reveals this desperate battle. It is altogether probable that the amendment would have been defeated if the campaign against it had been conducted on a basis of truth; it is much better for the amendment that its defeat was accomplished as it was. Presently the public will wake up to the fact that it was grossly deceived. To be sure, the public learns very slowly: it is infinitely credulous and swallows its old legends with avidity. But it learns a bit, now and then, here and there; and having learned, it never goes back to quite its old besotted fatuousness. To be sure, also, no one really likes to learn—for learning reveals to us our past follies. We resist learning just as much and just as long as possible, and we give in, if at all, only when there is no other recourse for us; and even then, sometimes, we say: "I don't care what the facts are; I don't care what anybody says; I know what I know, and nobody can tell me anything!"

There are two sorry creatures in the world today: first, the more intelligent man who feeds his neighbor (and himself, too, inevitably) on lies, believing that in this way he is bulwarking society against the forces of change—that is, against the forces of evil; and second, the less intelligent man who is compelled, slowly, bitterly to admit that there are some things for him still to learn about the nature of the world. It is said that lies travel faster than truth, and that no truth ever caught up with a lie. But the saying is not true. The newer truth grows from day to day: it is catching up with old falsehoods every day—in the mind of some new freedman; it is slowly reaching out to take in the ancient lands of ignorance, and of error and of active lies. For the people who walk in darkness, whether it be a darkness of their own making, or a darkness which they have inherited from ancient dark ages—there is no *escape*: they must eventually come out into the light, give up their lies, give up their ignorance and their childish fears of the day, and take their places in the ranks of the humanity that believes in truth and is willing to organize its social and individual living on the basis of truth. There is such a humanity, today—and the future belongs to it!

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A Glimpse Ahead

WITH the business office panting to keep up with the orders for the Harlem issue of Survey Graphic, and the editorial office drawing a deep breath for its next special issue—The Regional Community—in May, The Survey has hardly wind enough to whistle—but here are a few brief toots to announce, for early publication:

I. Everychild in Philadelphia

By *Jacob Billikopf*

There's a lot of talk about the child and his problems—child welfare—and so on, which sounds as if the child were an animal in a vacuum. Whereas, of course, a child is more often than not the offspring of parents and the denizen of a home. In preparation for the All-Philadelphia Conference of Social Work Mr. Billikopf and Miss Deardorff and their associates set out to get a picture of Philadelphia children in terms of the houses they live in, the economic circumstances of their parents, and the common life in general. The result is a graphic array of facts that parents and social workers will find of keen interest.

II. The Automobile in the Middle Ages

By *Joseph K. Hart*

Professor Hart has just returned from a lecture trip that has swung him through twenty-five states—down the Atlantic Seaboard, across Oklahoma and Texas to California; then back through Colorado and the Middle West. He has talked with educators, social workers, community leaders, parents and preachers, boys and girls. Everywhere he has found the crossword puzzle of youth pored over by their elders. They are "rotters," say some. They are no different from us in our day, say others. Neither dictum satisfies. The automobile is but the symbol of a new generation which has "stepped on the gas" and in ten minutes is clear of the parental and community controls which have served since the Spanish brought horses overseas in their galleons.

III. Cementing the Broken Year

By *Robert W. Bruère*

In twenty years we have seen a revolution with respect to one hazard in industry. Twenty years ago, when a workman lost an eye or an arm or a life at his work, the burden fell with crushing weight on the wage-earner and his family. Today, through compensation laws, the loss falls on the employers; through the employer's insurance, it falls on the industry and by the industry is transferred to the consumer. Where it belongs. It's part of the cost of finished goods, and because accidents come higher, they are fewer. The economic pressure of their cost spurs industry to make work safe. But there is no such pressure to make work secure. The economic loss of broken employment falls on the households of the wage-earners laid off. We may be on the threshold of another revolution which will ease this hazard. Mr. Bruère tells of the most promising beginnings of a new way—the experiments with unemployment funds in the garment trades.

IV. Rockefellers, Inc.–Internationalists

By *Arthur Ruhl*

"Somewhere in that long trail leading back to the days when the pious young clerk used to give a dollar of two of his meagre salary to some widowed scrubwomen in the same store, the Rockefeller millions crossed a bridge." So writes Mr. Ruhl in a painstaking survey of the devious ways in which the various Rockefeller foundations are promoting the well-being of mankind throughout the world—a dispassionate review of the sort that Mr. Ruhl contributed to the October issue when he told the history of the Carnegie peace millions.

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THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LIII, No. 12 March 15, 1925

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The Gist of It

READING behind the headlines is nowhere more difficult—or more necessary for a clear view of the facts—than in that range of news which begins at the police court and winds up at the death house, with sensational "copy" all along the way. The Survey turns, as it has often turned before, to Professor Kirchwey of the New York School of Social Work for an estimate of the net significance of recent outgivings on the subject of parole and its abuses (p. 729).

READING behind the headlines, again, John Graham Brooks, dean of American students of the labor problem, author of The Social Unrest and of Labor's Challenge to the Social Order, a long-time friend of Robert A. Woods, presents the man whose death has removed one of the most stalwart leaders from the settlement movement in America (p. 732).

THOUGH Mrs. Bass, who wrote of harvest hands and mid-western Freshmen in The Survey for September 15, 1924, lives in Chicago now rather than Wichita, she writes just as freshly of Wonderful Westernville, Pride of the Prairie (p. 734).

MR. WOLMAN'S Fascinating Numbers—being a lavish array of statistics on labor unions in the United States—were reviewed in the Mid-monthly two months ago (Jan. 15, p. 464). Here he turns more particularly to the fascinating numbers of women wage-earners who are organized (p. 741). Mr. Wolman is on the staff of the New School for Social Research, and director of the research department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Two of the volumes in the Russell Sage Foundation studies in employe representation were summarized by Miss Van Kleeck in The Survey for February 1, 1925 (Ten Years of the Rockefeller Plan). Here (p. 742) John Fitch of the New York School of Social Work, author of The Causes of Industrial Unrest, and not so long ago industrial editor of The Survey, discusses another volume, that dealing with the steel plants of the C. F. and I. John B. Andrews, of course, is secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation. That it should take a campaign, and a stiff one, to persuade mine owners to stop coal-dust explosions (p. 744) is an interesting foot-note to Dr. Hart's social studies.

MR. KEPPEL, now president of the Carnegie Corporation, was dean of Columbia College before the war and had a deal to do with the life of American communities as the assistant secretary of war particularly charged with training-camp and recreational activities in 1918 and 1919. His paper on p. 749 is based upon an address delivered at the last Recreation Congress.

THE tempered and scientific review of an investigation of birth control (p. 751) comes from Mrs. Pinchot, a lay member of the executive committee of the Committee on Maternal Health, who has been interested in birth control for many years. It was she who insisted on policies that would meet with the approval of the medical profession and inaugurated the activities she here describes.

AS consulting psychiatrist to Dartmouth College, Dr. Ruggles knows his ground in writing of the need for mental hygiene in the colleges (p. 753).

AS the executive of the Indianapolis Community Chest, Homer Borst is one of the young social workers who have been making their influence felt in an old community (p. 759).

"NO wonder Frank needed shoes," wrote Gordon Hamilton in The Survey for April 15, 1923, in reviewing the work of the sub-committee on feeblemindedness of the New York Charity Organization Society, which found Frank and many like him knotty problems in adjustment. Now, from her chair at the New York School of Social Work, Miss Hamilton writes again and more broadly of the social control of feeblemindedness (p. 763).

IN Topeka is the Provident Association; its general secretary is Virginia Campbell; and the Housekeeping Center of which she writes (p. 765) belongs to all three. Mr. Areson is associated with C. C. Carstens in the far-ranging work of the Child Welfare League of America (p. 766).

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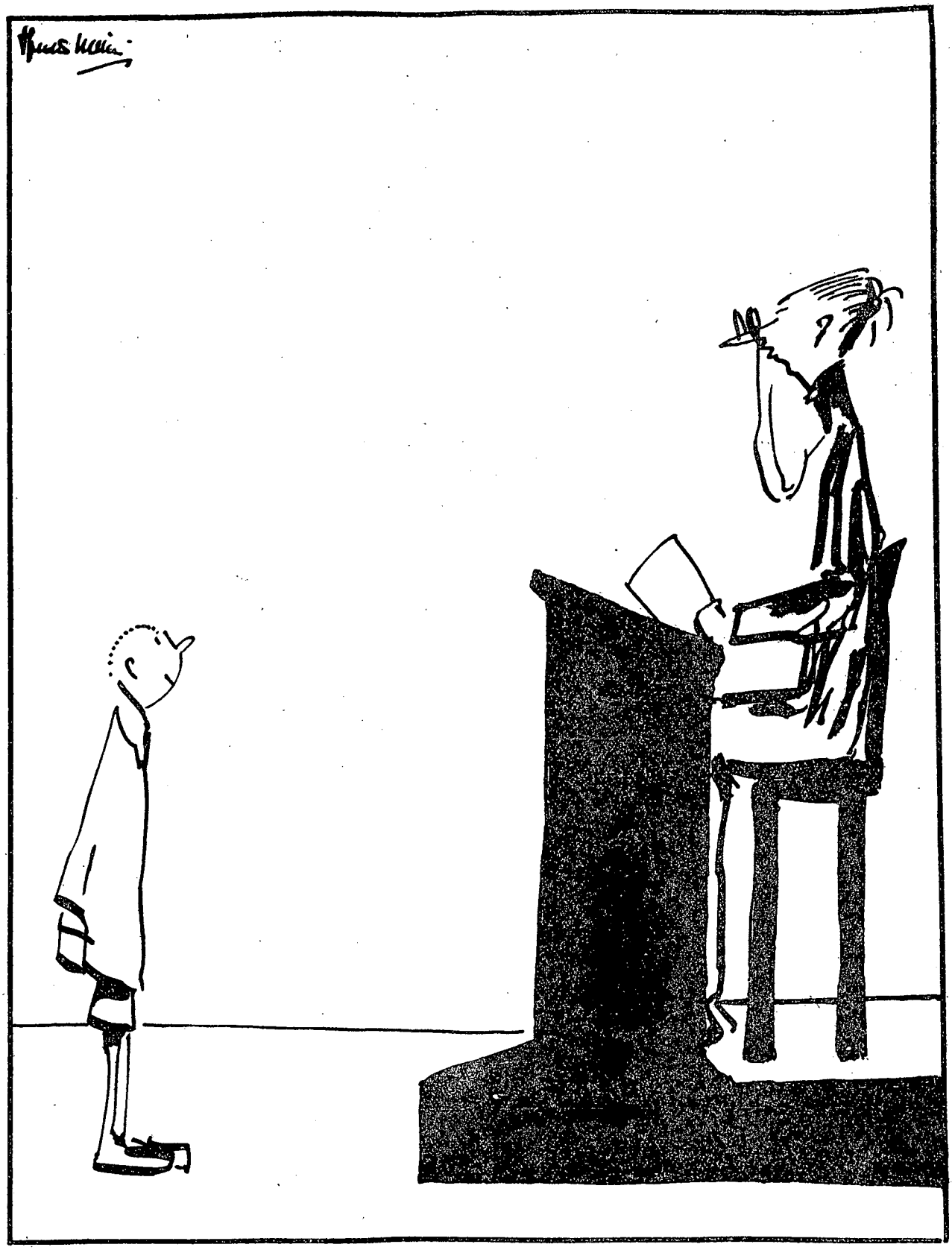

Hendrik Willem Van Loon

HISTORY AS SHE IS TAUGHT

Johnny! Why did Abraham Lincoln set the slaves free?
I dunno, ma'am! I suppose he done it on orders from Moscow

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THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

March 15
1925

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Parole

By George W. Kirchwey

NO phase of the humanitarian movement lives more dangerously or holds its feeble gains more precariously than that which is associated with penal reform. The tide ebbs and flows and ebbs again. Dean Pound has recently reminded us of the alternations of severity and mildness that have in the long past marked the legal attitude toward the criminal—excessive solicitude for the technical rights of the accused followed in times of transition and unrest "by an orgy of drastic penal legislation." It is such a period of reaction that we are now living through. Judges, prosecuting attorneys, the man who writes to the papers—all see red. Crime ceases to be a social symptom to be studied and understood. It is again the enemy—to be destroyed. Crushing the Criminal is the title of an article published a few weeks ago by the distinguished district attorney of Boston. He sees a better time coming in the fact "that the public is now in an angry mood against the criminal."

And so it comes to pass that the indeterminate sentence, after fifty years of trial, and the system of releasing prisoners on parole, which in one form or another has a century of experience behind it, are again called upon to justify themselves. It is true that our blindness to anything as abtsract as a system has led the public to focus its main attack on the visible instrument—in this case the paroling authority. Two notorious offenders, neither of them a criminal in the ordinary sense of the term, are released from Sing Sing Prison before the public has forgotten them. So the parole board that set them free is overwhelmed with abuse. A leading judge grows hysterical, refers publicly to the "sob-sister commission" which "lies awake nights figuring how many crooks it can turn loose," demands the abolition of the parole board and concludes: "Wake up . . . . Compel the enactment of laws with teeth in them."

It seems a pity to damp down this lyrical outburst by calling attention to the fact that the parole board in question has, in all the cases referred to, acted in strict conformity with law and settled practice. The parole law and the statutes governing the commutation of sentences for good behavior are perfectly explicit and leave no discretion to the board except the arbitrary power to detain a prisoner for cause after he has earned his parole. It is the court and the statute, not the parole board, that decide how long a prisoner shall be confined.

While these tame predictable events are producing such temperamental reactions in celestial minds, a more dramatic phase of the problem is flashed on the screen. The daily press of March 6 in this year of grace reports the parole from the most famous of the state reformatories of a young male-factor, described as "a veteran parole breaker," who promptly celebrated his release by murdering a policeman. The culprit had a record of at least ten previous arrests, one of them for murder, and had been diagnosed in the reformatory as a psychopathic case. Notwithstanding all this, he was admitted to parole on the ground that his conduct in the institution had been such as to leave the board of parole no option except to release him. Obviously something is rotten in a prison-house or in a prison system whose secrets are revealed in such a tragic fashion.

In the state, New York, to which the foregoing story relates, the legislature has before it several bills aimed to correct the evils complained of. One of these, sponsored by the governor, proposes to make the matter of parole primarily, if not exclusively, an incident of the management of the prison industries. Another measure, proposed by the Prison Association of New York, aims to introduce efficiency and a more scientific spirit into the paroling function through the institution of a board of qualified men devoting their entire time to the study of the prisoners and the determination of their fitness for release. A third bill, of a more radical character, provides for the appointment of a legislative commission to make a study of the laws relating to parole, probation and prison sentences with a view to the reformation of the entire system.

While New York is thus blindly groping for a solution of the problem, several other states—notably Pennsylvania

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and Ohio—are similarly engaged. It seems an appropriate time to review the history and to recall to mind the fundamental principles of the policy under consideration.

THE history of parole in the penal system of the United States is a pathetic story of high aims and defeated hopes. In its inception it represented a revolt against the practice of imposing on the convicted offender a fixed term of imprisonment which could be mitigated only by the exercise of the pardon power. The older law, under which the penalty of every crime was fixed by statute, was found objectionable in practice because it made no allowance for mitigating circumstances in individual cases. The practice which succeeded this, of placing on the court the responsibility of fixing the term of imprisonment, also fell into disfavor. In actual operation it worked unevenly and therefore, it was believed, unjustly. There are no more eloquent passages in Beccaria's epoch-making pamphlet on Crimes and Punishments than those in which he denounces the practice which places "the lives of wretches at the mercy of the false reasonings or the temporary caprice of a judge." Then when, at a later period, the sentence to a period of imprisonment came to be regarded, not only as a punishment justly due the offender, but also as a *locus poenitentiae*, an opportunity to work out his own salvation with fear and trembling, it was also felt that the best and most conscientious of judges was incapable of estimating accurately the recuperative powers of the individual culprit and thus of determining in advance the date when he might wisely be released to take his place in the life of the community again.

It was at this stage in the long debate, some fifty or sixty years ago, that the indeterminate sentence, with the possibility of release on parole, presented itself as a solution of the problem. The convicted offender was to be punished for his crime by commitment to prison for an indefinite term until he had purged himself of his guilt. The stern justice of the law was vindicated in the judgment of imprisonment and in the rigorous discipline which the imprisonment involved. The mercy of the law was manifested in the opportunity offered the offender to earn his release by giving satisfactory evidence of a determination to lead a better life. As a distinguished New York judge expressed it: "The *raison d'être* of the law was to make the sentence as indeterminate as possible, to the end that, when the door of the prison closed behind the prisoner, the door of hope might at the same time open before him."

It was this vision that inspired the legislature of New York when, in 1876, it enacted the first indeterminate sentence law providing for the commitment of youthful, male first offenders to the new Elmira Reformatory. This law, which has been followed in most of the states that have since established institutions of this type, leaves nothing to the discretion of the court except the selection of the individuals deemed worthy of reformatory treatment. Those offenders whose crimes or whose demeanor seemed to the court to indicate a depraved or reckless disposition might still be sentenced to the state prison. In the case of those committed to the reformatory, the aim of punishment of the offender, while not wholly absent, is deliberately subordinated to that of effecting his reformation. The institution is to be a school for education in character and in the industrial arts and the prisoner is to be released on parole at any time when, in the opinion of the managers, he has demonstrated his determination and capacity to lead an honest, law-abiding life. The only limitation on the term of confinement was the statutory provision that he should not be held beyond the maximum term prescribed by law for the offense of which he had been convicted.

But the spirit of the indeterminate sentence is not satisfied by the device of furnishing the opportunity for redemption to the few youthful offenders whom the court may select for reformatory treatment. If it does not fully accept the faith that

> While the lamp holds out to burn,
> The vilest sinner may return,

it nevertheless assumes that not all the men and women committed to the state prison are incorrigible, but that many of them, as a result of their hard experience, may be turned from their evil ways. It assumes further, that the state prisoner, too, should, as a matter of common justice, be provided with the opportunity and the incentive to prove his fitness to resume his life in the community and that it is only after prolonged study of the individual and by noting his reaction to prison discipline that his fitness for release can be determined.

It is on these principles that the legislatures of the several states have in the last twenty years progressively, but with considerable diversity, put the parole system into effect in all their penal institutions. Some of the states have courageously and wisely gone the whole length of vesting in administrative boards the power, in their discretion, to release any prisoner on parole at any time after commitment, or, in other cases, after one or two years of confinement. In some states the court fixes a definite sentence but the prisoner becomes eligible for parole after serving one-half or one-third of the sentence imposed, while in about one-half the states it is still left to the courts to determine the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the term to be served within the wider limits prescribed by statute. As a matter of fact, it is only in rare cases that the law fixes a minimum penalty for a given crime, though a few states have, as stated above, set a minimum of one or two years for all offenses of the grade of felony. Obviously, our legislatures are more afraid of the severity than of the leniency of judges, for they invariably set a limit beyond which the court may not go in imposing sentence.

AS was intimated in the first sentence of this paper, the radiant promise of this legislation has not been fulfilled. It is almost too easy to place the responsbility for this defeat on the paroling authority, which usually consists of the prison management or wholly or in large part of officials having to do with the administration of the penal system of the state, and which rarely has an adequate knowledge of the individual prisoners entitled to consideration for parole. But the chief responsibility for the failure of the parole system lies at the door of the prison and at the bar of the court.

To carry out the design of the indeterminate sentence the prison should have been a character-building institution, with the most varied opportunities for testing the purpose and capacity of the prisoner to lead a life of service to the community. But, as everyone knows, the prison has not become a school of character or of industrial education or

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of training in the responsibilities of citizenship. Its dull routine and its regimentation of the daily life of the inmates have furnished no test of excellence except the negative virtue of passivie obedience to the rules of the institution. The paroling authority, having no knowledge of the mental life or the social history of the prisoner, has proceeded on the impression which the prisoner has made on his keepers. Assuming that one who has been a good prisoner will make a good citizen, they have almost invariably released him at the expiration of his minimum term. The result is that the minimum sentence has come to be regarded by prisoners and prison officials alike as the real sentence, and the prescribed maximum as an empty threat.

In the state reformatories for men, where there is no minimum sentence, a similar situation has developed. In these institutions the inmate becomes eligible for parole after earning a certain number of credits, representing due observance of the rules and the faithful performance of duties. It is only in rare cases that the requisite number of credits cannot be earned in about a year. The result is that nearly all the inmates of the reformatories are paroled after a year to thirteen or fourteen months in the institution.

The significant fact in this procedure is that it is precisely that which the judges intend in fixing the minimum sentence. To the courts, as well as to the prisoners and the prison authorities, the minimum sentence is the real sentence and the prescribed maximum only an empty threat. Having usually a discretion in the matter of selecting those to be committed to the reformatory, the courts send to the penitentiary or to the county prison such of the youthful first-offenders as, in their judgment, have earned a substantial term of imprisonment; and, having a discretion as to the minimum sentence to be served in the state prison, they keep up the old practice of making the punishment fit the crime by fixing the minimum high enough to satisfy the ends of justice. So consistently have they lived up to this principle that the indeterminate sentence law, as thus administered, has upon the whole resulted in much longer periods of imprisonment for the average penitentiary prisoner than were imposed in the preceding period of fixed sentences. Thus one abuse, by a kind of fatal necessity, creates another. For the courts have not, since the invention of the indeterminate sentence, become any more competent than they were before to avoid the injustice of unequal sentences or to anticipate the number of years it will take to fit a prisoner for his return to normal conditions of living.

It is hard to say which of these abuses—the abuse of the parole power by the administrative authorities or the abuse of the sentencing power by the courts—is the more detrimental to the interests of society. The one releases on the community many prisoners who are mentally or morally incapable of responding to the conditions of right living to which they are expected to conform after their release. The other keeps in wasteful and demoralizing confinement perhaps a large number who might be an asset rather than a liability to a community that needs their services. Neither of these conditions would be long tolerated by a community that had a proper understanding of its best interests.

It is an interesting fact that it is the abuse of the judicial power that has thus far excited most attention. The exercise of this power has in many of our states been curbed by laws restricting the minimum sentence to a specified fraction of the maximum, or specifying the time in the course of a fixed sentence when the paroling authority may assume jurisdiction. Thus half a dozen other states have, like Pennsylvania, fixed the minimum at not to exceed one-half of the maximum prescribed by law. Many states have a fixed minimum of one or two years which the courts have no power to increase. In many others a minimum is fixed by statute for every crime but rarely higher than one-fourth of the maximum. More and more the tendency of this legislation is toward the adoption of an indefinite sentence without a minimum. The further step, to a genuine indeterminate sentence without minimum or maximum limit, must await the indispensable reform of the paroling authority.

As appears from the foregoing analysis, the outstanding defect of the present methods of granting parole is the lack of expert knowledge on the part of the paroling authority, with, perhaps, a defective sense of responsibility to the greater community outside the prison walls. The obvious remedy for this condition of affairs is the concentration of this important function in the hands of a central board of parole, composed of persons of expert knowledge, devoting their entire time to the task and acting under a complete sense of official responsibility. With a body of this type, aided by qualified investigators and equipped with a staff of parole officers who can be depended on to furnish the requisite supervision and guidance to those released on parole, it is not too much to hope that the aim of those who conceived the indeterminate sentence may soon be realized.

It is well to keep this aim in mind: The offender, having been brought to justice, must be kept in confinement until he has learned the error of his ways and is prepared to lead an honest, law-abiding and useful life. The prison must fit into the scheme by assuming the responsibility of training its inmates in the art of right living. When that object has been achieved, the prisoner should, in his own interest and in the interest of the community, be released. If that time never comes, he should, in his own interest and in the interest of the community be kept in confinement until he is released by death.

It must be confessed that there is a suspicious simplicity about this alluring program. It is surely a naive conception of human nature to assume that the perilous stuff that has made the criminal what he is can be eliminated by the purgative effect of prison discipline of any sort as the filthy ingredients of water are eliminated by the filter or the germs of disease by medical treatment. Here there is no "sweet, oblivious antidote" that will minister to a mind, a will, a purpose diseased. The new attitude toward life which the prisoner is to achieve must be wrought out in conflict in the world in which he is to live. But we may at least demand of the prison that it shall create in its inmates a certain sense of social responsibility and that it shall equip them with the technical skill and the habits of industry which will provide them with a footing in the strange, half-forgotten world that lies beyond the prison wall. Being thus equipped, the prisoner may rightly demand that he be given the chance to try out his powers in freedom under the watchful supervision and with the helpful guidance which the parole system at its best will provide him. The rest we must leave to the powers that be.

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Robert Archey Woods

1865—1924

By John Graham Brooks

IN conferring an honorary degree upon the head of South End House in 1910, President Lowell used these words: "Robert Archey Woods—a man who labors to raise his fellow men—trusted alike by those who toil and those who think—a knight of Christ's chivalry, without fear and without reproach."

Some years later in a half bantering dispute over the meaning of the word gentleman, a dozen social workers finally agreed that the ancient commonplace "consideration for others" still held its own. One of the number not quite satisfied, added "Why not take Robert Woods for the definition, and let it go at that?" Knowing him with some intimacy for a full third of a century, my first thought of him in this grieved hour, is that of the gentleman in the inclusive human sense which frees it from the snobbishness of all class limitations.

No definition of gentleman would account for Mr. Woods, but the word coupled with the charm of a natural and instinctive modesty, as much a part of him as the fine lines of his face, gives the atmosphere through which the real strength and dignity of his character appeared.

No one has yet put into words just what it is that attracts and holds the enduring loyalty of such helpers as the leader in the more difficult social tasks requires. What was it in Toynbee and Canon Barnett? What is it in Jane Addams that brought to her such women as Florence Kelley, Mary McDowell, Julia C. Lathrop and Alice Hamilton? What is it in Lillian Wald that brought about her such supporters as to make of that Nurses Settlement one of the most beneficent institutions in the United States? What was it in Robert Woods that drew both love and fealty from men like President Tucker and Dean Hodges; from wise and discriminating women; from men busy and successful in the larger affairs of industry? One of these latter said it was Woods' vision coupled with the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the situations coming before him. Though it covered little except our ignorance, we used to chatter much about magnetism as the compelling power. This did not even apply to Mr. Woods. The word character did apply, but it leaves too much unexplained. I once asked Mrs. Kelley a question about Miss Addams to which she replied, "She has the quickest and surest judgment of persons of any one that I have ever known." Now that tells us something and at least points the way to what I am trying to say about the founder of the South End House, which someone called A University for the Overlooked.

That he had unusual talents in appraising persons, I do not know, but he had one gift quite as rare and quite as indispensable. He could discover and understand the deeper and more permanent needs of the peoples that crowded the districts where he chose his settlement. Nowhere have errors of judgment been more frequent or more wasteful than in this field. It was among his first convictions that these needs were neither to be understood nor met by noisy and impatient radicalisms; neither were they to be met by charities then current; neither by any mere doing *for* the people. If stimulating opportunity could be opened through which their own local energies might act, a right beginning was assured. In no generation of social service known to me were there fewer serious mistakes than in the evolution of South End House.

As one turns the leaves of the last report just issued (1924) with its summarized activities; its wide range of clubs, class-instruction, hygiene, sports, arts, music; its organized affiliation with every municipal and outside agency like dispensaries and legal aid, we understand this tribute: "With his helpers in the settlement, Mr. Woods' thirty years' service has worked a change so great that not a boy or girl within reach who shows any aptitude or hunger for education, practical or artistic, need go unsatisfied. Even if it is for an art outside our range, like playing on some rare instrument, we quickly find through our scores of volunteer workers someone eager to extend means of help, gratis if necessary. Nor are these aids in the least confined to the young."

This creation and organizing of opportunity has so developed that one reason for the new venture at South End House, of a weekly settlement newspaper is to explain and keep before the public the exact nature, place, time, when and how these openings may be put to use by every resident old and young.

The tributes which poured in on the news of his death are unmarred by a single labored or perfunctory note. They come from President Coolidge, from the Senate, from the Speaker of the House, from Felix Adler, from Catholic priests, from men high in business circles. President Eliot was one of the first to express affectionate admiration of the man and his work. The state senator from South End, Patrick J. Melody, writes, "A nobler, more generous, more honorable man than Robert Woods never held high esteem of all who enjoyed his acquaintance." As official head of Catholic Charities a highly honored priest, Father Scanlan, long in close touch with Woods in local problems, writes at length in words as full of genuine feeling for the loss of his friend as of appreciation for his intelligence, his devotion and his high service as citizen.

ROBERT WOODS' life at Toynbee Hall, London (which preceded his founding of South End House in 1891) had not only broadened his outlook on social and labor questions, it had also strengthened his convictions on points at that time very vital. What attitude, for example, should he and his fellow workers take toward prevailing methods of administering charities or toward the trade unions, at that time fighting with their backs to the wall? It was fundamental in his purpose to encourage and create the utmost local vigors and independence in the chosen community. Socialist and trade union agitation had developed an atmosphere of acute hostility to charity in its popular sense. This hostility developed its own cant, but it also carried wholesome and saving truths. At no time was Woods in danger of flouting the acquired experience that marked the onward step of the associated charities. From the first he was critical of what are now recognized as obvious weaknesses both of temper and of method, but that he was to work

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with it; to learn from it and if possible, to supplement and humanize the spirit of it was never in doubt. As local self-direction and control of home affairs was primary, so too was friendly cooperation especially with opponents—yes, even with enemies. He learned the depths of misunderstanding between the separated social sections of the city; he learned that the ignorance among the lowest about those at the top was as dense and as dangerous as that of the top about the lower. The hoards of our unweeded immigrants multiplied every source of this ignorance and suspicion. What then could be done to open and to keep open avenues of understanding between these separated groups? This endeavor should be elemental in his thought. It is this which explains the flexibility and power to adapt measures to the rapid technical, residential and other social changes so baffling to this kind of educational effort.

In the recent volume of Woods and his yoke-fellow Albert Kennedy, The Settlement Horizon, we find dotted through every chapter confessional notes like the following which show the growth and enrichment of spirit and of procedure: "Early settlement workers cried out against the danger of over-individualism; those of today see that the growth of mechanical forms of socialization is an equally serious menace."

IF I were to fix upon a single word, hackneyed as it is, to define this feature, it would be the word interpretation. Each new center, every added educational agency became an organ of interpretation. The history of the institution is the history of racial and class misconceptions abated or removed. A Catholic resident reports "We long assumed it to be the old game of proselytizing. When we learned they were not trying to convert Catholics, we thought the game was to add to some one of the many Protestant sects; we came to see there was nothing in this either; that the only aim was to do what we all wanted to do, make good citizens." The popular Irish mayor of those days, Pat Collins, turned to Mr. Woods "because he gives me information and help that I find nowhere else."

This gift as interpreter brought him academic lectureships, positions on important commissions and natural leadership in the various national organizations directly and indirectly concerned with settlement work. He and his assistants were enlighteners and interpreters even to the disciplined worker under the associated charities. The settlement atmosphere was more favorable to detached and unbiased views of the somber facts and of the methods of approach. There is no abler or better known social worker trained under the associated charities than one who said to me "Robert Woods was one of our educators. He was one who helped broaden our outlook but especially quickened us to understand our own problems from the viewpoint of those requiring help, as well as that of the neighbors among whom they lived." Woods would have been first to add to this: "Yes, but if we helped organize charity, organized charity helped us quite as much."

Every task was made easier by the marriage which brought him new happiness. Already skilled in social work, Mrs. Woods brought rare executive gifts not only for the lighter duties but for the severer tasks like those set by the whole lodging house problem.

We are not through with Mr. Woods without one further word. It concerns settlement work in general, rather than with the particular person, or institution. These Universities for the Overlooked have had and still have critics in plenty. There is first the wholly inevitable human challenge from those living in the settlement sections; there is a collective conceit often more sensitive than that of the individual. Why, it is asked, does our part of the town need elevating? Are ignorance and the vices peculiar to our quarter? With Mr. Woods, I heard from one lively radical, that Boston's fashionable Back Bay was in far greater need of a slum-settlement than South End. Let us go into the homes of the rich; study their ways of life, look into their marital difficulties; see how they got their money and especially how they spend it; what their amusements, sports, vacations and travels cost. Look carefully into their dances to be sure they are moral and refined. When we get all through, we will compare rich folks' morals with South End morals and see which the Lord prefers.

There was some gaiety in this, but also serious purpose. It is a kind of criticism that settlements cannot escape and ought not to escape. I am thinking here however of very different outside criticisms. On the one side, they come from super-radicals of all sorts and on the other, from the super-cautious and prudent. After an irritating discipline from both quarters, Mr. Woods asked me for an opinion, as he doubtless did of others. With some care, I went over such observations as I had made on settlement work. Never in residence there, I had visited Toynbee Hall and two other London centers. With Canon Barnett and with several university men who had lived there, I had many interviews.

An Oxford coach and critic of the settlement gave me my first lesson. Attempts to educate the masses at the bottom, he said, had of course to be made, but it was a sorry occupation for able men to engage in. The real work was to hunt for talent and if possible, genius. Then you had something worth working for. This concentration on what he called emerging cleverness was not only the real thing for the educator, but was the best and surest way to help the dullards at the bottom. In the twenty-five or more years since that conversation, I have listened so often to that same opinion, sometimes more urbanely expressed and usually with ingenious qualifications. I have heard it from educators of most unquestioned eminence and given with such emphasis as to be very impressive. It is the patrician view and deeply satisfying to the teacher's subtlest intellectual pride. What glory is there in spending good time on the slow-wits at the bottom? To detect and to deliver a few shining specimens carries distinction for teacher and for school. Against this view which he had seen at closest range, I saw the craftsman-poet, William Morris, in a fine rage over what he called a cringing and snobbish pedantry. "I choose my apprentices for the art," he said, "as Christ chose his apostles—take them as they come. It is the one thing that keeps up my faith that I find so many gifts among the plebs."

It is quite as easy to pick flaws in this view as it is in its opposite. Nothing will stop or ought to stop the extra attention which exceptional intellectual quality requires. But the plebs meantime must have their chance. If there is to be left us even the tatters of democracy, both these methods will be retained, they are but parts of an educational whole. Is it not enough to say that the humbler view is as necessary for future security as the more aristocratic? At any rate it is the supreme service of the hundreds of settlements scattered through our city life, as well as in lagging back-country spaces, to turn toward the "overlooked"; to turn Christlike toward the greater need.

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A more ambitious career, academic or other, was easily opened to Robert Woods. He chose as he did, I think, because he could not help it. Whatever was deepest in him led him where he willingly went. It was the spiritual gallantry, his moral courage, his happy freedom from panting and fussy enthusiasms which gave evidence that the man was consecrated, caring always and so tenaciously for his idea, that others wishing well to their fellows gladly followed him. All these and the larger multitude that held him in love and honor will find no words that have more truth and fitness in them than those already quoted: "a knight of Christ's chivalry, without fear and without reproach."

Pioneers

WHEN Westernville was founded, with the opening of new territory in Oklahoma in the fall of '93, there was no other town in the whole world like it. It boasted sod houses, pine-shanty business buildings, a tent saloon where beer and whiskey stood in open barrels around the tent walls with a convenient tin dipper attached by a string to each barrel, and a population as conglomerate and individually interesting as its buildings. But that day is past. We of the second generation are largely in control of affairs here in Westernville now, and we've pushed the pioneer days and scenes as far into the background as possible. Pioneer stuff, we feel, may be all right to read about, when it concerns some other community than our own, but we younger boosters for Westernville want our little city to take its place with older eastern ones in as short a time as possible.

"Wonderful Westernville—Pride of the Prairie." This is the slogan of the Westernville Chamber of Commerce recently adopted for our city. Some of the old-timers held out for "Pioneers' Pride," but we soon over-ruled that. We love Westernville, you see, we younger citizens, and we want to equip it with a slogan that will never make eastern speculators think of covered wagons and sod-houses when they see the phrase in print.

We grew up in Westernville, most of us, and we actually saw it develop from a straggling row of shanties to the fine little city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants that it is now. We used to say, before all these new brick and concrete buildings went up, that we knew every nail and board that went into our home town. But we've too much civic pride to waste any time recalling the old pine-shanty days, when we've buildings now like the new First National Bank to glory in. It has marble floors and enamelled elevators and automatic ventilators, and a row of hand paintings all around the lobby. Some of the old-timers on the board of directors of the bank wanted scenes of Westernville during its first year represented in the paintings, but the younger ones didn't allow that. They got a chap to come out from New York to do the whole thing, regardless of costs, and he knew enough to stick to Greek subjects. The president—he's practically retired, though he still has a desk at the bank—wanted to drag his old hickory chair that he used when he first began banking into the new building, saying he'd sort of grown to that chair and it reminded him of some of the financial storms the old First National had weathered, but as the boys didn't want him telling those stories too often anyhow, they got him a solid mahogany desk and chair that come up to the style of the whole building. So, thanks to the younger men on the board, there's not a finer bank building in the country, though some of them may be bigger and taller, than our First National Bank.

Strangers, of course, are always surprised to find we're up to such things—hand paintings and ventilation systems and all that. But in spite of a few old-timers who can't adapt themselves to new ideas, as a whole we've got over our pioneer days in a hurry, and there is nothing of the crude pioneer about our second generation, any more than there is about the people of a place like Chicago today. We've got the finest high school in the state, with cooking laboratories and intelligence tests and all that. And our social life is up to standards elsewhere. There's the Elks' Club right here in town, where all the fellows go except a few of the old ones that keep a checker board in the back part of Johnson's grocery; and there's the Country Club three miles out, with the finest golf and swimming in the country. Now our parents, at our age, never heard of a golf match or a swimming meet, or of cooking food in a laboratory to learn how. They were too busy putting up shanties to keep off the wind and the rain, or cooking food to keep their families from starving, to learn how to cook it. But most of them don't tell much about that, of recent years.

Even our newspapers follow the city styles in journalism now. We have two dailies, morning and evening, and an outsider can hardly tell them from the papers of his own city. There has to be some local stuff, of course, society news and county items and such things; but the local news is reduced to a minimum, and our society events read just like those of the Chicago papers, except that the names are different. The Westernville Hornet used to be a pretty old-fashioned, small-town piece of journalism, but it's past that now, since the new editor took it over and introduced syndicated cartoons and news articles and stories.

Young Doc Allen, whose sign appears on one of the office windows in the First National Bank Building, is typical of all us younger business and professional men. He trimmed off all his rough edges about the time he went into long trousers, and now his annual income from his practice is a pretty neat sum. His father, Old Doc Allen, used to ride horseback twenty miles or more through those old-time blizzards that haven't visited our part of the country much in recent years, if he heard of a sick baby or of some farmer that had broken his leg. In his time, that's what a doctor had to do. But Young Doc Allen doesn't treat any cases that take him off the paved road in the country, and he sends all his confinement cases to the hospital. That gives him time for his golf regularly, and he plays the best game of any fellow on the course. Just like one of your successful city doctors, Young Doc Allen is.

The women have changed too. When Annabel Ames was a little girl, her mother made all the Ames children's clothes out of the grain sacks that she could buy for almost nothing at the elevator; and Mrs. Ames wore the same winter coat for ten winters in succession, until it was actually back in fashion, as far as we followed the fashions in those days, for the second time. Now Annabel is buyer for the dress department of the Smart Shop, and we all know that when she is in New York nobody there supposes she belongs anywhere this side of Fifth Avenue.

Time was when a Westernville young couple, marrying and founding a home of their own, took some little cottage wherever they could find it, and furnished it with things their parents could spare them—a chest brought out from Illinois or some walnut chairs that they had had back in Ohio, and some hand-made rag rugs. Now the most of our young couples build themselves a California bungalow or a Dutch Colonial, and they buy an overstuffed living-room suite, a Jacobean dining-room suite, and a Queen Anne bedroom suite, all before

(*Continued on page* 783)

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The Common Welfare

THE Boston Evening Transcript of February 21 carried the following paragraphs:

Purple crepe hung from the door at 20 Union Park this morning. Inside, in the assembly room where his spirit had for years guided the gatherings of people of the neighborhood, lay the body of Robert A. Woods, founder of South End House. All morning men and women and children passed in through the door, silently, to look for the last time on the face of their friend.

Expressions of sympathy and bereavement were not confined to any creed or class of society. All felt the loss. From the White House, President Coolidge sent a telegram, expressing the sorrow of the chief executive of the nation. In the same spirit, an eight-year-old youngster, clad in an ill-fitting, moth-eaten coat of indescribable fur, twisting in his hands a knitted red cap, crossed himself and knelt before the flower-covered casket to whisper a prayer.

In the course of his more than thirty years as head worker of South End House, the press had borne record many times to Mr. Woods' impress on the life of the city and in moulding opinion. There was his service on the Boston Public Bath Commission in the nineties, his chairmanship of the Foxboro State Hospital for Inebriates, his membership of the Licensing Board of Boston, his fight for the ownership of the Washington Street Tunnel, his leading part in the adjustment of the gas situation, his organizing work on the State Commission on Industrial Education—the list could be lengthened indefinitely, facets of his many-sided interests and outcroppings of his staunch faith that the cure of community ills lay in the community itself. He had been a forerunner in founding South End House in 1891, following his stay as a young man at the mother house of the world's settlements—Toynbee Hall in the East End of London; and in all these public services there was the element of pioneering; they broke ground. Yet encompassing them, grounding them, lay his infinite human understanding, his personal relationships with all sorts and conditions of men: his personification of the great qualities of neighborliness. And this quiet gathering of friends, as recorded in the Transcript, was instinct with the spirit of the man as nothing else might be: was as he would have had it.

Mr. Woods was born in Pittsburgh in 1865, and it was after his college days at Amherst, his theological studies at Andover, that he definitely threw in his lot with the settlement movement. This approach gave distinction to his contribution to it throughout the years. He underscored its moral implications; character building no less than community building was his durable concern; character building amid the complexities, the stresses, the uprootings of our cities in transition. The dynamic of the church he carried over into his ministry to a parish which knew no lines of race or creed or color. But in the broader sense he was in no way parochial. He served not only the South End, but Boston, the state, the nation.

In the early 90's, Robert Woods had brought back from England not only the flame of Canon Barnett's spirit and the mounting enthusiasm of the English Social Movements which his book of that name interpreted, but the scientific method of Charles Booth whose great work, Life and Labour of the People of London, was the first comprehensive example of our modern social research. As South End House grew, and established its various centers on Union Park, West Newton Street, West Brookline Street, and Bond Street, its horizons expanded also, and Mr. Woods' social inquiries crystallized in a series of revealing studies. The City Wilderness, which dealt with the great lodging house area of the South End, was followed by studies of the North and West Ends of the city.

As Canon Barnett handed on the torch to Mr. Woods, so the latter passed it along to George Hodges, later Dean of Cambridge Theological Seminary, who, as minister of Calvary Church awakened the interest of Pittsburghers in the settlement movement. Through the endeavors of Dean Hodges and Mr. Woods, Kingsley House was founded.

As a member of the advisory committee of the Pittsburgh Survey—Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. Florence Kelley were the other members—he rendered another unique service to his native city. He brought exceptional insight into the social genesis of the steel district, disclosing elements and relationships which escaped others of the staff, and making his interpretation of its community development a remarkable chapter in our understanding of industrialism. [Pittsburgh: an interpretation of its growth]. More than that, as in Boston, he linked inquiry with initiative, and was instrumental in bringing the Pittsburgh Civic Commission into being. It was in his native city, also, that in 1917 he was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work; but it was to the National Federation of Settlements that he gave himself throughout the years, as secretary and as president; especially in shaping the masterly series of studies which have garnered the philosophy and practise of neighborhood work.

A study and appreciation of Robert Woods appears on page 732 of this issue.

TEN years ago the dress and waist industry in New York was a shining example of American industrial progress. In a short span, it had risen out of the sweated slums into fine modern factories. The garments it produced were distinguished not only for cheapness but also for beauty and quality and style. The majority of its workers then as now were women, organized in the largest and strongest women's trade union local in America. The industry operated under the famous protocol, of whose Board of Arbitration Louis D. Brandeis, and after his appointment to the United States Supreme Court, Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, was chairman. From 60 to 70 per cent of the workers were employed in "inside" shops, modern manufacturing establishments owned and operated by manufacturers.

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Last month, after a short strike, the workers won a new agreement which on its face is remarkably favorable to them. It provides not only an unusually high scale of wages, the reformation of the forty-eight-hour week and full union recognition, but also an unemployment insurance fund and a guarantee that all garments made in union shops shall bear a label certifying that they were made under conditions approved by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, the unofficial health department maintained by the union and the employers.

These provisions would undoubtedly have indicated a signal triumph for the workers under the manufacturing conditions that existed ten years ago. But radical changes have come over the technical organization of production which seriously qualify the apparent gains of victory. The men who formerly owned and operated the large "inside" shops—who a decade ago were really manufacturers—have for the most part ceased to be such and have become jobbers. Instead of employing workers directly they have their garments made by sub-manufacturers or contractors, most of whom have only a small working capital and, in their eagerness to get on in the world, indulge in cut-throat competition for the jobbers' orders. The initial investment needed to open a garment factory, especially in a trade devoted primarily to cotton and silk dresses, is very small. The temptation for lower executives and the more skilled workers, who have been by extreme thrift able to save a few thousand dollars, to take a gambling chance at making a fortune by running shops of their own, is irresistible. The business mortality among them is high. There are some 1,800 contractors in the market, about 1,200 of whose shops are unionized. To protect these from disastrous non-union competition, the union is forced to make organization drives practically every season. These drives will ordinarily net from 400 to 500 conquests. But by the middle of the next season, the number of union shops, instead of registering at 1,600 or 1,700, will again stand at the 1,200 mark; that is, from 400 to 500 contractors will have gone out of business and as many new aspirants to independent business careers will have come into being. And many of those whose shops and small capital will have been snuffed out will have left behind them workers without jobs and often wage bills unpaid. In spite of wage increases and the general improvement of sanitary conditions, which have increasingly been buttressed by the police power of the state, the trade which for a brief period ten years ago promised to attain the dignity of a full-fledged manufacturing industry, efficiently run and financially stable, has again in many respects reverted to the characteristics of its sweatshop infancy. The jobbers who have most of the money have tended to assume less and less responsibility toward the working force and to shunt employment problems to the sub-manufacturers and contractors. Instead of 60 per cent, probably not more than 15 or 20 per cent of the workers now work in the large inside factories; all the remainder work in the relatively small and unattractive contractors' shops.

The principal purpose of the novel clauses in the new agreement just signed is to force the jobbers to reassume the responsibility which they carried when they were manufacturers, to make them responsible for the wage bills of the contractors whom they hire to manufacture their garments, and to limit the number of contractors they are free to employ. The new agreement, so fair on its surface, is a desperate effort to give stability to an industry which is built upon shifting sand.

THERE is an unpleasant look as of a marionette show about some of the recent developments in the cases of Count Michael Karolyi and Carlo Tresca. A Hungarian dictator nods, apparently, and our State Department grants a visa to Count Karolyi to come to this country from England to see a sick wife only on condition that he shall abstain from all public writing or speaking on politics! The Italian Ambassador is displeased by an article on "Down with Monarchy," and Carlo Tresca, editor of the paper in which it appeared is arrested and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Not, however, for that article; the irony of holding a man in Atlanta for opposing a royalist system is obvious. Tresca was arrested after the complaint of the Italian ambassador on this article, but he was tried and sentenced for printing a one-inch advertisement of a birth control publication—and sentenced to one year instead of the sixty days ordinarily given for such an offense. It is reassuring that President Coolidge has lopped eight month's off Tresca's prison sentence. At the same time, a Senate investigation is under way to learn more of the circumstances of the promise exacted of Count Karolyi, though its provisions have not been relaxed to permit him to reply to bitter attacks launched against him by American compatriots whose more or less radical political faiths differed from the liberal position which he has affirmed consistently.

These two conspicuous instances of repressive policy come in striking contrast to the recent revolution in the Department of Justice under the administration of Attorney General Stone, which has discontinued the anti-radical propaganda and the system of provocative agents which were active under the Daugherty-Burns régime. "So far as we can learn there has not been a single case since last May of a Department of Justice representative acting as a provocative agent, or engaging in unlawful searches or seizures in connection with radical or labor activities or gathering evidence by such unlawful means as tapping telephones and opening mail," the American Civil Liberties Union reports. "Most of the detectives whom Burns brought into the department have been let out and their places have been taken by investigators with law school training. The files of the department have been closed to the professional patriotic organizations which formerly got so much of their inspiration and misinformation from government secret service reports."

IN fact, 1924 showed a hopefully low level of all forms of active intolerance. There were fewer cases of free speech prosecutions, of mob violence, and of police interference with public meetings than during any year since the beginning of the war. California still leads the country in prosecutions for opinion, with a record of some 202 members of the Industrial Workers of the World arrested under the criminal syndicalism act—but the number is lower than in previous years, and during the past five months

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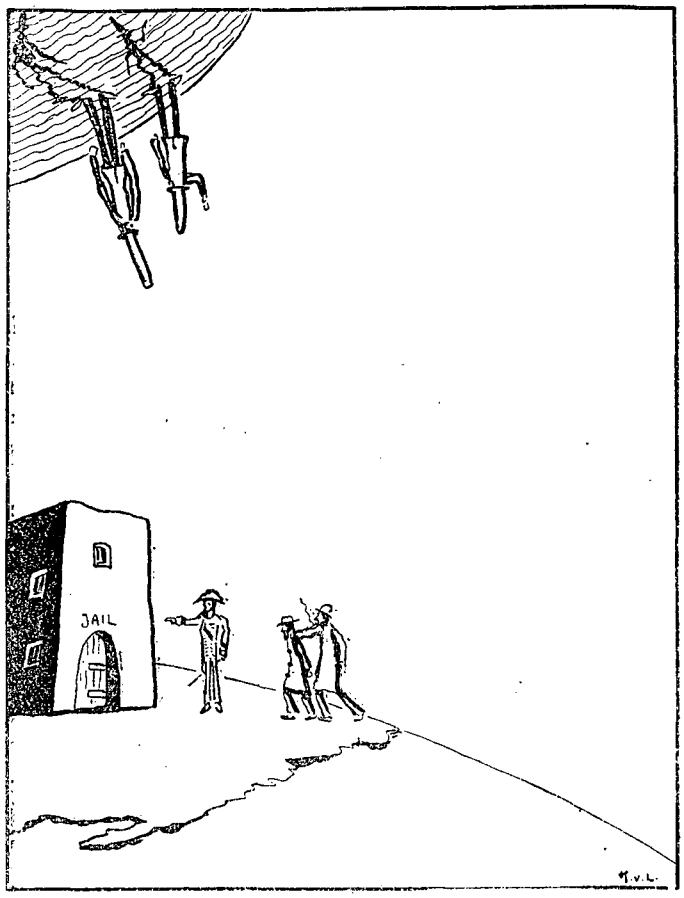
prosecutions have almost ceased. Aside from the lynchings, mob violence centered chiefly about the Ku Klux Klan; observers may draw what moral they will from the fact that "the violence was more often against the Klan than by it, as in previous years." Only one instance was reported of the use of state troops in an industrial dispute, that of the Liberty Coal and Coke Company of Kentucky. The general decline of mobbing, by troops, or private citizens, is attributed by the Civil Liberties Union to "the growing tendency to control public opinion through propaganda; the absence of any serious industrial conflict and the increased freedom of opinion usual in a presidential year." The prospect of a continuance of the truce depends largely upon industrial and economic conditions. With the sweeping conservative victory in the past elections the fear of radicalism has abated, and with it some of the impetus to interfere with minority propaganda.

But naturally enough, there are some parts of the country which have not yet heard the good news; Idaho, for example. Idaho has just released the last of the prisoners held under its criminal syndicalism law, but Governor C. C. Moore is endeavoring to patch up the law, rather battered by an encounter with the Idaho Court of Appeals last year, by changing the definition of "sabotage." If the legislature grants his request, in Idaho sabotage will cover, in addition to other things, "slowing down work on production," "work done in an improper manner," "improper use of materials," "loitering at work." This would make the indictment comparatively simple, so simple, in fact, that any employer could apply it almost any time. Sabotage no longer would depend on anything so involved as industrial philosophy; it would run a feverish course with the spring, flare up in sporadic epidemics on Saturday afternoons or before holidays. The picture would be almost funny if one did not think of Embree, that prisoner just released, who went to Idaho in 1921 as a representative of an I. W. W. defense association, was arrested for soliciting memberships in the organization, and now is out on a year's parole, broken in health, after serving three and one half years of a ten years' sentence.

THE most popular form of mob violence still extant in the United States is lynching, though 1924 saw a remarkable decline in its frequency. If someone were to plot the lynching rate of the United States as other death-rates are charted, it would trace a fairly level course for the ten years 1912-1922, showing an average of some sixty of these sadistic community festivals each year, and then swerve sharply downward in 1923 to twenty-eight lynchings and in 1924 to sixteen, the lowest point in the forty years' records. This apparent checking of a peculiarly American disgrace is at least in part the harvest of many earnest efforts. Since 1912 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has led an active campaign of investigation, publicity and legislation to check lynching The Dyer bill has not become law, but during the agitation for and against it many unpalatable facts in regard to the injustice, the barbarity and the trivial occasions of lynching have become public property. In the southern states, which have bounded most of the lynchings in recent years, there has been a coordinated campaign for law enforcement and



By Hendrick Willem Van Loon

MARTIAN KID: *Why do they take that man to jail, father?*
FATHER: *Because he does not believe in monarchies—*
MARTIAN KID: *I know! His name is George Washington.*
FATHER: *No. His name is Carlo Tresca.*

against this form of mob violence through the various interracial commissions, notably that of Georgia. An increasing number of lynchings have been prevented by officers of the law; Alabama, Kentucky and South Carolina have passed measures for the removal of officers who surrender prisoners to mobs, and South Carolina has a law making the county responsible, for damages, to the family of the victim. While it still is exceedingly difficult to get the courts to bring a conviction in lynching cases, the shrinkage of the "lynching area" and the decrease in the number of lynchings bear witness to the real force of public opinion which is back of the legislative measures ad he organized local committees.

BUT aside from these specific campaigns against lynching, may not its diminishing frequency mark the course of larger, perhaps unconscious forces? While it is not exclusively a problem of Negroes (one tenth of the victims since 1900 have been white), it is most frequently a symptom of race antagonism, and the atttitude which fosters it must have been sadly jolted by the great northward migration of Negroes and their success in establishing themselves in the North. A lynching is merely the crisis of a reign of terror, which darkens a community for days or weeks. During that period the families whose friends and relatives have won a place in the northern cities may think of them often and longingly as a refuge; the more enter-

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prising may go. And, faced by a colored labor force which is actually dwindling in proportion to the population, it behooves boards of commerce and manufacturers to think of social attitudes; the items and comments on the migration in their journals show that they are thinking of them.

AFTER a ten year's legislative campaign probation is to be extended to the United States district courts, bringing them under the working of a system which has been adopted by every state in the union and the District of Columbia. Prior to 1916 the district courts exercised a kind of probation by suspending sentence or by placing the defendants under state probation officers or volunteers. In that year, however, the Supreme Court denied their right to do this, and ruled that an act of Congress was necessary if they were to adopt probation powers in the future. Bills to authorize this action failed of passage in 1917 and 1921. The present legislation which has passed both houses and received the President's signature, was drafted by a committee of the National Probation Association and has received widespread endorsement by individuals and organizations in the fields of criminal law and prison reform. In becoming law it will bring nearly 50,000 convictions each year under a plan which has been proved humanitarian, economical and an effective disciplinary system.

These convictions result from violation of the post office laws such as stealing from freight cars, violation of the food and drugs act, the white slave act, the national prohibition act and so on. Last year two-thirds of the convictions were under the last. While the use of probation in liquor cases probably is not as important as in the other classes it probably would aid in the enforcement of this law. At present the discretion of the federal courts is absolute in prohibition as in other cases. The court may impose a fine of one dollar or less. Probation can give no greater leeway than is now held by the judges and, properly employed, serves to place the defendant under continued supervision. More than half the federal prisoners committed in the year ending June 30, 1923, were imprisoned for the first time; almost half of these were under 30 years of age, and 673 were boys under 20, while nearly three quarters of them were natives of the United States.

IT is a discouraging but inevitable corollary of our municipal history that the city planner's tool today is more often the wrecker's hammer than the surveyor's transit. Our cities are so deeply encrusted with the remains of unintelligent building that the first step in letting light in and traffic through is almost always to knock walls out. But the satisfaction which public-spirited citizens naturally take in the disappearance of anachronisms in the form of insanitary housing and wasteful factories must be tempered; often enough the negative achievement is not balanced by an equivalent gain in new facilities.

Sometimes, of course, the processes of destruction and reconstruction proceed together as part of a systematic plan. Chicago, it is reported, is now ready to wipe out its South Water Street produce market, which lines half a mile of the oldest trading street in the city—the street which once was a road leading to Fort Dearborn—and to move its occupants en masse to a new location a mile and a half away which has been designated by the Chicago Plan Commission. This is a more radical change than the shift of the garment industry which was referred to in a recent issue of The Survey, and it is to be hoped that its effects will be more permanent.

More often, perhaps, the fine gesture of sweeping old buildings out of the way to make room for improvements lacks the follow-through that would fully justify it. Philadelphia, for instance, has evicted more than 7,000 persons during the past year in the process of opening new thoroughfares or putting up new business buildings. Only twenty-two of the 936 houses destroyed were replaced by new dwellings. The Philadelphia Housing Association, which reports these facts, points out that "this loss depletes the number of small houses which have provided accomodations for the low-wage-earning class, thereby increasing the congestion; for the removal of these houses from the industrial centers has forced the dehoused population to seek accomodations in the same or contiguous neighborhoods." Even though some of the demolished buildings were unfit for habitation, the alternatives—worse congestion in the neighborhood or worse congestion on the transit lines to more distant low-cost dwelling areas—are both unsatisfactory. The moral would seem to be threefold—not only, as the association urges, to set up a commission to make intelligent and correlated plans for complete cycles of improvements, and to promote good low-cost housing; but also to relate industrial areas and housing areas, far outside the city perhaps, in some structural way that will permit future growth and development without the hard vicissitudes of patchwork planning.

ARTHUR D. WOLF, chairman of the board of trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund established last August by agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the New York cloak and suit manufacturers, announces that payment of unemployment benefits will begin on June 1. The conditions of payment provided by the agreement differentiate this novel experiment in unemployment insurance from all of its predecessors. One of the primary objects of such insurance, beyond the immediate relief of the unemployed, is the stabilization of production by penalizing the employers who fail to keep their plants in steady operation. It is a significant commentary upon the stubbornly seasonal character of the women's clothing industry that the workers have agreed to allow the two periods of nine weeks each year as "normal" periods of unemployment for which no benefits are to be paid.

For the purposes of administering the fund, the year has been divided into two seasons, the spring season running from February 1 to July 31, and the fall season from August 1 to January 31. Nine weeks each season are written off as "normally" dull and for these no unemployment benefits are provided. Seventeen weeks during each season are recognized as the full-time period during which workers

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are entitled to full employment. Members of the union working less than seventeen weeks are entitled to benefits, but then only for a maximum period of six weeks during each season. Those working fifteen weeks will receive two weeks' benefit; those working twelve weeks, five weeks' benefit; those working eleven or less will receive six weeks' benefit at the rate of $10 a week up to a maximum of $120 for twelve weeks during the year.

In order to be eligible for unemployment benefits, workers must have been members of the union for at least one year, must have been employed in the New York market for one year, and must have registered at the union's registration office and have reported at specified intervals. To offset these limitations, unemployment within the full-time period is cumulative; that is, a member of the union who is given only part time employment during the seventeen full-time weeks will be credited with the difference between the number of hours he actually works and the number of working hours in the week.

The plan is obviously experimental. It is a tribute to the statesmanship of the leaders on both sides that they have faced the harsh facts of the situation in their industry and kept their initial experiment within workable bounds. To have attempted more at the outset would have been to invite failure by placing upon the industry a burden greater than, at this stage of its development, it could reasonably be expected to bear.

THE idea that the social work of a given community should be seen as a whole, planned as a whole, financed as a whole, though still a new one, is undeniably useful. The first step toward such social planning was to put one agency's program and budget beside another's and study their relationships. This the budget committees of the financial federations have been doing, and even if their view has sometimes been unduly colored by the conservatism of the typical contributor it has undoubtedly been advantageous to check the judgment of the individual agency, as to the relation between money asked for and work done, by the more objective judgment of a detached or cooperative group.

A further step toward an objective view of social finance and hence toward more intelligent planning is being taken now by a number of councils of social agencies and community chests, acting through the American Association for Community Organization. They propose to put one city's social work budget beside that of another and to draw from the comparison whatever suggestions it may hold as to the cost of comparable units of service and the significance of local variations in income, outlay and program. It will be remembered that W. J. Norton opened up the possibilities of such comparison in his articles last year in The Survey. The information to be secured includes the total expense of services in the fields of family welfare and relief, child care, hospitals and health promotion, recreation and character building, such as are usually financed through community funds and welfare federations. The expense of parallel public services financed from tax funds is likewise to be included.

This information is to be secured in such a way that it will be possible not only to compare the total expense of these services for various cities but to compare the cost of care of children in orphanages and in foster homes; the cost of care of the sick in hospitals, in dispensaries and by bedside nursing; the cost of character building through the settlements, young men's and women's associations, scouting and so on. The services will be classified in this way into thirty-one different groups. In addition to the expense, income is to be classified into contributions, endowment earnings, payments for service rendered and public revenues. This classification of income is to be secured for each of the above thirty-one groups.

While comparison of financial figures will be of interest, it will be of comparatively little value without some indication of the volume and character of service rendered. So the information to be collected will include the simplest possible statistics of this sort. The questions asked are few because it will be an arduous task to collect even the simplest figures for all public and private agencies in a large city and it has been thought best to get a few basic figures for a considerable number of cities rather than a mass of information from two or three.

The study grew out of a plan of the Cleveland Welfare Federation to secure information of this sort from several cities of Cleveland's size, and as Cleveland has already made some progress in that direction the American Association has asked Raymond Clapp, associate director of that federation, to organize and conduct the whole inquiry.

A conference was held in Cleveland last month to consider the questionnaire to be used, and the councils or federations in twenty-three cities have already agreed to cooperate in securing data. While it is not expected that much will be accomplished in the first year of study there may be a preliminary tabulation of returns in time for the National Conference in June, and it is hoped that the attempt will result, at all events, in the establishment of a country-wide program of securing and tabulating social work information.

Social work has been conspicuously lacking in standards of measurement. With all due reservations as to the importance of the financial yardstick and the difficulty of relating human service to statistical units, it is a wholesome spirit of self-examination that prompts such an inquiry as this and the parallel study of national agency financing now going forward through the instrumentality of the National Information Bureau (see The Survey, Nov. 15, 1924, p. 186). Even in New York self-examination has gone far enough for the Coordination Committee to make a preliminary report on a plan for a welfare council, at the Better Times dinner to be held at April 2.

ONE February day the postman's brown mare could not get through at all. So the postman left the Thompson's paper down at the foot of the hill with the Joneses, and phoned up that they would have to send someone on foot. And the Thompsons, highly indignant, asked what the government paid its mail carriers for if not to deliver the mail.

This particular mail carrier, who rides a route in the hills

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of northern Connecticut, has had $750 a year. Out of that he must pay for the gasoline and tires and repairs on the Ford, and for the horse and buggy, to use when the roads are impassable to any machine because of the snowdrifts on mud. In the summer he usually can get back by early afternoon and put in a few hours of farming. In winter he spends all of the short day on the road. Last summer, trusting to the promise of salary increases in the postal service, he turned down a job in the village which appealed to him only because it promised enough to make ends meet. When the outlook for the postal pay bill looked black he recalled that hopelessly, unable to see how $750 and the garden could be made to keep the family, the Ford and the horse. News that the bill had passed and been signed by the President wipes out the constant question of how they were to go on at all.

To thousands of homes like that of this rural mail carrier and of the city men who have struggled to pay for city flats, and food for the family, and uniforms and pension fund premiums and shoe leather on $1800 a year, this bill brings urgently needed—and well-deserved—relief.

THE defeat of the child labor amendment, so far as the legislative sessions of 1925 are concerned, has become a landslide. Since The Survey last reported the action taken but one additional ratification has been won—that of Wisconsin, and one house of the legislature in Arkansas has thrown some doubt on that state's earlier action by withdrawing its vote of ratification. Meanwhile the roll of states which have rejected the amendment by vote of both houses has risen to twelve, and eleven others have registered an adverse vote in one house. Of the remaining states, New Mexico has gone half way toward ratification and prospects for favorable action in the Montana house are good, though the senate there is understood to be slightly unfavorable. Action is pending in thirteen states, among them New York, where the legislative duel between Governor Smith and a Republican majority has rendered the fate of all progressive bills uncertain, though platform pledges should insure ratification by the Republicans with the cordial support of the Democrats. In several of these states the forecast is for the postponement of action; in others an advisory referendum will probably be held.

WHAT happens between the proverbial cup and lip is nothing to what happens between the potato-patch and dinner-plate, or between the cow and coffee-cup. It is pretty generally recognized that we waste food-stuffs egregiously and pay too much for them. The "spread" between producer and consumer, though an equal threat to the economic security of both, has not been greatly reduced as yet by all the study which in recent years has been focused on it.

Action in the face of the complex muddle which now attends the distribution of food-stuffs is possible only when unusual precision in technique and unusual audacity of imagination come together. The meeting of these necessary elements bids fair to take place at New York's Town Hall Club on March 25, when a public gathering will consider a plan for a producers' and consumers' holding company which as a first operation would consolidate milk distribution in New York, would build up a strong producers' and consumers' organization and gradually, on a basis of experience, would move on to centralized distribution of other farm-grown food stuffs. The plan is the work of a committee of producers and consumers which includes a substantial and representative group of experts who have come slowly into agreement as to the outlines of the project. Reduced to the baldest possible summary, their suggestion is this:

> Milk costs more when distributed competitively and for private profit than it would cost if competition were eliminated and dividends limited. Milk is so universal a food and so necessary to children that there would be a strong emotional urge toward consumers' organization in dealing with it. A community holding company, built up on sound organization principles and operating the consolidated industry through a subsidiary corporation managed by men of unquestioned competence, would be a sufficiently stable enterprise to merit and attract the confidence of those stockholders who now own the private corporations which handle milk in New York, and might therefore be set up and financed as a merger through exchange of securities without any large investment of new capital. Once the community had consolidated milk distribution, savings would result and those savings would be divided between the farmer, the workers and a fund wherewith to set up and maintain an efficient consumers' organization and relate it to the organized farmers. Through this organization there would be conducted a widespread educational campaign through which the ownership of the distributing facilities could gradually be spread through the whole community and other foodstuffs than milk could be brought one by one under the control of the community corporation, with definite lowering of living costs.

The economic, engineering and sanitary factors in the plan are being studied with painstaking care by the committee, which expects to continue its research, with the aid of staff workers, until the whole project is grounded in unimpeachable fact and worked out in comprehensive detail. This slowly maturing program may not meet its first decisive test—a formal invitation to the milk industry to cooperate in carrying it out—for a year or longer. It represents in the meantime one of the boldest and most intriguing projects in the fallow field of community organization for economic ends.

The public has not shown itself greatly interested in consumers' organization for its own sake. But the trend toward private monopoly in milk distribution is creating uneasiness. Concentration of control has increased in New York through the absorption of small competitors by Borden's, one of the two major milk-distributing agencies. The National Dairy Products Company, whose stock is listed on the New York Exchange, seems to be on its way toward a giant inter-city merger of milk handlers. Unregulated monopoly in this basic food would be as repugnant to the consumer as unregulated monopoly in public utilities and might be visualized much more vividly. Women, especially, are likely to resent speculation in the commodity most vital to child life. If circumstances forced him to choose between private monopoly, public operation, and the new type of semi-public consumer and producer corporation which is now being studied, the consumer might turn to the new plan—in spite of his lethargic indifference hitherto towards all efforts to organize him—or, rather her!

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INDUSTRY

Are Women Hard to Organize?

IT is an old superstition that women are hard to organize. They are. So are men. But it is doubtful, on the record, whether women are harder to organize than men. Both men and women, in this country have, for long periods at a time, appeared to be not very easy to organize. Barring the early waves of organization among the coal miners, the more recent successes among clothing workers and actors, and the unusual circumstances of the war, the American trade unions have penetrated into unorganized industries on rare occasions and with slight achievement. Great areas of industry and of trade—some overwhelmingly male, others female—all with varying proportions of skilled and unskilled labor—remain unorganized now, as they were in 1897. Whether the reason for this state of affairs be hostile public opinion, or the deterrent influence of the courts, or the absence of vigor, ingenuity and imagination in the conduct of organization campaigns, the fact of its existence is beyond question.

On almost every occasion in recent years when trade unionism spread into new fields among unorganized workers, women, like men, participated in the activities of organization and swelled the ranks of the old and new unions. In both the men's and women's clothing industries all advance in organization, from 1910 to the strike of the dress and waist makers in this past week, has been shared by men and women. Except where the industry itself has undergone some profound revolution, the women are nearly as strongly organized as the men. In the trade union movement on the stage, women are not only extensively represented in the membership, but they were also among the most active in the period of agitation and organization. During the war, likewise, when many factors contributed to the rise of unionism among unorganized textile, railroad, and packing-house workers, the membership of women in these industries grew *pari passu* with that of men.

One reason for current misconception concerning the organizability of women is the misleading character of the bare statistics of female membership. In 1920, when both male and female membership was at its peak, men appeared to be four times better organized than women. All women wage-earners, excluding agriculture, were in that year less than 7 per cent organized, whereas men were more than 25 per cent organized. On the face of the statistics there would seem to be a glaring disparity between the extent of trade unionism among women and among men.

The gross data, however, tell only a small part of the story. Statistically, the trade union movement in the United States is a very uneven affair. It is strong in some industries and particularly in some occupations, and weak or non-existent in others. From the very outset it has been strong among certain crafts in the building, transportation and printing industries; for a long time among all types of workers in the coal mining and clothing industries; and exceedingly weak in almost all other manufacturing industries, such as iron and steel, food, chemicals and packing. In the important category of industries officially described as trade, professional service, domestic and personal service, and clerical occupations, trade unionism has always been, abroad as well as in this country, small in number and ineffective in action. Whatever the cause, labor organization rarely flourishes in the white-collar occupations.

It is precisely, however, in this group of occupations that the female working population of this country is concentrated. At the time of the last census of occupations, 1920, more than 60 per cent of the women who worked were employed in clerical occupations, or in trade, or in the domestic and professional services; while less than 25 per cent of the male working population was engaged in the same range of occupations. In this type of work, even bank clerks and women stenographers, engineers and trained nurses, servants and bootblacks, bookkeepers and saleswomen, are all, regardless of sex, unorganized. So long, therefore, as the women who work for a living in this country will continue in this disproportion in white-collar or genteel occupations, their showing on the balance sheet of trade unionism will continue to be less favorable than that of men.

Drawn by Jean Henry for the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

As long, also, as the American labor movement remains a movement of craft unions, women will be relatively less well organized than men. In spite of all that has happened since 1897, the backbone of American trade unionism is still the craft unions in the building trades, in the transportation and printing industries. In none of these important crafts do women work in substantial numbers. Nor do they work in mines and quarries. Yet more than 60 per cent of the total membership of American trade unions was in 1923 in the three industries of mining, building and transportation. Women naturally have no organization where they do no work. In the clothing industries where they work in large numbers, nearly half of them were in 1920 members of the existing unions in the industry.

For the rest, the problem of the unorganized woman in American industry is little different from that of the unorganized man. The spread of company unions, the rapid

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dissipation of skill following the introduction of machinery and the division of industrial processes, the opening of new industrial areas in the South and in small towns and villages, give rise to conditions that make organization of any class of workers more difficult than it had been before. It is only an accident of industry, and not a peculiarity of women that, in these vast industrial transformations, women frequently take the place of men, in the factory and in the workshop. But even this replacement has never assumed the proportions with which it is commonly credited.

EXTENT OF ORGANIZATION AMONG PERSONS TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN WHICH WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED, 1920

Industry or Occupation	Number of wage-earners		Percentage organized	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing	7,151,858	1,623,685	24.3	18.3
Clay, glass and stone industries	223,635	17,586	22.5	8.5
Potteries	23,082	6,191	28.2	24.2
Clothing industries	231,349	368,508	76.6	46.0
Food and kindred products	376,502	93,140	22.8	5.6
Slaughter and packing houses	97,342	12,197	59.7	42.6
Shoe factories	186,307	78,558	32.1	44.6
Printing and publishing	226,334	47,576	55.4	25.0
Cigar and tobacco factories	82,557	97,822	47.7	13.5
Telegraph and telephone	127,650	196,171	53.7	7.0
Clerks and salespeople in stores	1,059,873	531,539	1.7	0.5
Clerical groups	1,556,351	1,410,285	13.2	2.7

Thinking on the subject of women in trade unions is bound to be distorted, as long as circumstances like the foregoing are overlooked. It is true, of course, that marriage, rapid labor turnover, the relation of the woman worker to her family, all play a part in blocking the progress of the labor union. It is true, also, that men have often looked with disfavor on the organization of women and they have, when the opportunity presented itself, arrogated to themselves most of the honors, as well as the responsibilities of the union. This is, however, an old story; and one not peculiar to labor movements.

LEO WOLMAN

The Rockefeller Plan in Steel

IT IS possible that opposite conclusions may be drawn by different people from Ben M. Selekman's recently published study of the Rockefeller Plan as it operates in the steel mills at Pueblo, Colorado.* "Some, in reading the report, will probably conclude that the Rockefeller Plan is a failure, and that its failure proves the validity of the contention that only a regularly organized trade union can be counted on to give the workers adequate protection. It is equally likely that other readers will find in the report evidence that the plan is a great success. They will compare the conditions now prevailing with those before the plan was adopted, and they will see in its tendency to grow and expand evidence that it carries in its own structure the remedy of whatever defects it may have.

The Rockefeller Plan, as was made clear by Miss Van Kleeck in Survey Graphic for February 1 functions through representatives of the workers meeting in conference with representatives of management. It was established in the steel works in Pueblo in 1916, after a similar plan had been in operation in the coal mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for about a year, and was accepted by a fairly timid group of elected representatives, who were bold enough to amend the plan by making what was originally Part I into Part II, by changing the word "departments" so that it will read "sub-divisions" and by similar drastic changes!

As nearly as one can make out by reading the set of by-laws that were adopted, the principal purpose of the plan was to afford an agency by which grievances could be taken up for discussion, and for two years it moved along without anything very startling taking place. In 1918, however, it was for some reason galvanized into action. In that year the eight-hour day was established for the five thousand or six thousand employes of the steel works as a result of the insistent demand of the elected representatives of the employes. In a sense this appears to be the outstanding achievement under the plan. It gave to the Pueblo steel workers an actual eight-hour day at the same time that the employes of the U. S. Steel Corporation were getting nothing more than a basic eight-hour day, which meant an increase in wages with no reduction in hours. Furthermore, it gave them the eight-hour day as a result of the initiative of the employes, five years before the employes of the United States Steel Corporation got the same results through the initiative of the President of the United States.

Important as the hour question is in a continuous industry like steel not even here does it precede in importance the wage question, which is a matter of primary concern in all industrial relations. Here the achievements have not been as noteworthy as in the matter of the length of the working day. The plan provides that with respect to wages and working conditions the practise at Pueblo shall be at least equal to that of the principal competitors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This means in effect that the latter company agrees to follow the lead of the Steel Corporation, which sets the pace for the industry as a whole. Operating under this clause of the agreement, wages were raised frequently during the period of rising prices between 1916 and 1920. The practise was for the fuel company officials to find out the prevailing wage rate in other centers and adjust their payrolls accordingly, and there was very little discussion with the employes about it.

In 1920, however, there was a striking departure from the usual practise. Company officials were in doubt as to just what had been done with respect to wage increases in the east, and a committee was appointed, consisting of representatives of both employers and employes, for the purpose of visiting the eastern mills and making a report. All of the expenses of this trip were paid by the company, and an extensive tour was made of the leading steel mills of the country. On their return the employe members of the committee made a report to the representatives of the employes, and an agreement was then reached regarding the new wage rate to go into effect at Pueblo.

This was an unusually interesting and constructive arrangement, because it constituted a recognition on the part of all concerned that it is at times impossible, without making a direct contact, to discover what the practise in other centers may be. At the same time it illustrates some of the defects inherent both in exclusively company organizations and in the practise of depending upon other companies to set the wage scale. It seemed to be a beginning toward a more intelligent handling of the matter, and yet curiously enough

* Employes' Representation in Steel Works, by Ben. M. Selekman. Russell Sage Foundation. 293 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.

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there has been no further recourse to this method of determining wages. Nevertheless, there has been since that time a rather livelier interest in the wage question and more of a determination on the part of the employe representatives to have something to say about it. In the era of wage cutting since 1920 the employe representatives have vigorously opposed the reductions suggested by the management, and have been successful at times in getting a better adjustment than the company was originally prepared to offer.

In studying the effectiveness of the plan as an agency for the correction of grievances, one is impressed, in reading the report, with the necessity of considering separately the periods before and after 1919. In that year the steel workers in Pueblo went on strike, along with their fellows in scores of other steel mill towns over the United States. For some time before this trade unionism had been growing in the plant. There is a provision in the rules that any employe may belong to a union if he so desires, and apparently this rule afforded protection for the union movement if protection were needed. As a matter of fact, organizing activity was carried on within the plant with the consent of the company officials. One of the reasons for joining in the strike was the existence of dissatisfaction over wages. Another was a growing feeling that only through trade union organization could they have adequate machinery for the adjustment of grievances. There existed also a hope that the company might be in a mood to accept the idea of trade unionism for the steel mills in view of the fact that it had only a short time before concluded an agreement on its railroad lines with two of the railroad brotherhoods.

Insofar as the movement was for recognition of the union it failed. But it opened the eyes of the company officials to a point of view on the part of the workers which they had not taken sufficiently into account. Accordingly, since 1919 there has been an increased willingness to listen to grievances, and at the same time there has been an increased tendency on the part of the workers to make use of the plan in presenting their point of view to the company officials. As the report states, "It is significant that once having been granted representation, the employes of the Minnequa steel works desired a voice in all decisions affecting conditions of work."

Turning now to criticisms of the plan, one of its most striking characteristics is that it was inaugurated, and is administered, by the company. The stated meetings are called by Mr. Welborn, the president, and he or a representative presides over them. The decisions reached at such meetings are not mandates to anybody, but constitute recommendations upon which the executives later decide whether or not to act.

That the plan has at different times broken down and has meant less to the workers than its by-laws would seem to provide is pointed out here and there in the report. For example, despite the existence of an elaborate system of appeals by which in theory a worker may carry his grievance up to the president of the company, there has been at times a hesitancy in making use of this system.

If an employe should win his case before the president, he would have to go back and work under the official who had been over-ruled, and that might be embarrassing. Altogether, the number of appeals has been comparatively small, and the report states that interviews with the workers have revealed that "they had not yet gained sufficient confidence in the industrial representation plan to present their grievances freely through the various channels established under it."

At various times there has been no consultation with the employe representatives on important changes in employment policies concerning which consultation might reasonably have been expected, and, at any rate before 1919, there was a good deal of difficulty about receiving from the local officials, foremen and superintendents the consideration of grievances that seemed to be implied by the adoption of the plan. One of the grievances leading up to the strike of 1919 was said by the workers to be the fact that "foremen and superintendents did not even discuss grievances." In this connection there seems to be a good deal of significance in the fact that the plan was inaugurated without consulting the foremen at all, and must have seemed to them, in part at least, a scheme to deprive them of some of their authority.

Another criticism of the plan which is of outstanding importance is that on the most important subject of wages there is no real opportunity for bargaining. The plan provides that wages shall be at least as high as those paid in competing companies. This removes the function of bargaining altogether from both the officials and the workers in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and invests it in other individuals having no connection whatever with that corporation or its employes. It is doubtful whether there would be, in any organization, satisfaction with a plan that thus left the final determination of one of the most important questions to the judgment of outsiders.

Just here one of the most significant criticisms of the plan is made. It involves the ability of the employe representatives fully to discharge their responsibilities to their constituents. On wage questions they are in no position to discover the truth to their own satisfaction unless the company consents to the appointment of a committee. Sources of information that are open to the company are closed to the workers. They have no funds with which they can defray the expenses of an investigation on their own account because essentially they have no organization. Under the plan the employes as such have no power to take any action except the election of representatives. There is no organization of the workers as a whole for determining policy.

One of Mr. Selekman's most definite conclusions is that an organization limited to a single plant, as is the case with the Rockefeller plan in the steel works at Pueblo, cannot possibly have sufficient strength to make collective bargaining effective, because conditions in that plant are bound to be determined very largely by conditions in the market as a whole, instead of by local considerations.

In trying to decide whether the plan is altogether a success or altogether a failure I have been helped somewhat by remembering a story that was told me back in 1911 on my first visit to Colorado and my first acquaintance with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The story was to this effect: The switchmen at work on the railway tracks within the plant at Pueblo had held a meeting and decided to ask for an increase in wages. They appointed a committee to call on the superintendent and lay this request before him. At about the same time, either because of knowledge of this movement among the men or for other reasons, the company decided to grant an increase in wages to the switchmen to take effect at once. Accordingly, the men went to work on a Monday morning at the increased

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rate. They did not know it because they were not organized, and there was no regular means of communication between the company, and the men. If they had waited two weeks they would have found out about it on account of the increased amounts in their pay envelopes. However, ignorant of the change, the committee called on the superintendent early in the week and presented their request, which was for an increase similar to, if not identical with, the one that had already been granted. Instead of informing the committee of the change and sending them back to work, the superintendent discharged the committee and all of the switchmen in the plant, securing new men to take their places.

Now one reads in Mr. Selekman's book that the company has a signed agreement not only with its switchmen, but with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, to which they belong. A careful reader of the report might conclude that the signing of this agreement with the union was dictated by force of circumstances. However that may be, it is interesting indeed to find that this company, which in 1911 could not accept petitions, has now voluntarily promoted a representation plan and provided facilities by which a man with a grievance may be heard.

It is also interesting to read in a footnote a statement by President Welborn showing the advantage of discussion between company officials and employe representatives as a result of which, he testifies, certain difficulties were overcome. When the company proposed to raise rents after an increase in wages, a thing which they undoubtedly would have done without considering its effects in the old days the president's statement continues: "rents were not raised because the representatives contended that such action might start a general raising of rents throughout the community."

Attention is directed again and again throughout the report to the tendency of the representatives to hold meetings by themselves to consider what their attitude should be toward matters that are to be discussed with the executives. One of the criticisms frequently made of plans of this sort is the fact that they do not provide for any means by which the employes may take counsel with each other. The plan as originally adopted by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company made no provision for such separate meetings; unless it has been amended, it contains no such provision now. Nevertheless, Mr. Selekman's reports seem to indicate that whenever matters of unusual importance are up for consideration the employes' representatives hold separate meetings in order that they may agree upon a policy. In fact, joint conferences have sometimes adjourned, or the employer's representatives have withdrawn in order to make such conference possible. This fact, together with the obviously increasing demand of the workers for consideration and the increasing use of the plan for placing before the executives the workers' desires, seems to point inevitably to the conclusion that it is a plan which provides machinery for discussion and conference and that is slowly enlarging its functions, partly through pressure from the employes, partly from the natural evolution of experience; with the result that a body of common law seems to be in process of development, making the plan a progressively better agency and a stronger instrument for advancing the interests of the employes.

And yet one cannot get away from the limitations of this plan as compared with a general organization of labor. One cannot escape the fact, repeatedly stressed in the report, that employes have very little power under the plan, that in the main it is a plan for presenting a point of view to the executives in the light of which they are still to make their own decisions. One must constantly contrast the limited advantages that it offers with the freedom of activity of such an organization as the United Mine Workers. On the other hand, the plan has had the effect of creating a desire for a constantly stronger voice with respect to the making of decisions. It has provided a means for the discussion of grievances that apparently has grown into an agency for the adjustment of a considerable number of them. Through the plan the eight-hour day was adopted, and while bargaining over wages is in an unsatisfactory state, Mr. Selekman points to the contrast between the practise in the United States Steel Corporation, where decisions on all employment matters are made by the board of directors alone, and that of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in appointing a joint committee to investigate and decide on rates of pay.

Another advantage is the increased security in the job. "From our interviews with the workers as well as with superintendents and foremen we are convinced that with the introduction and growth of the plan, foremen and superintendents became less arbitrary. The men felt that however the plan was introduced, they could secure a hearing, especially did they feel as time went on that the higher executives of the company were always willing to listen to grievances and make fair adjustments."

JOHN A. FITCH

Stop Coal Dust Explosions

STIRRED to a high pitch of interest and sympathy, the whole country waited hour by hour for a fortnight recently to get the latest news bulletin about the plight of Floyd Collins who was trapped underground during an adventurous exploit in Sand Cave, Kentucky.

Before the rescue crews succeeded in digging a way into what proved to be Floyd Collins' tomb, this country together with the rest of the world was aroused over another underground tragedy—a coal mine explosion in Germany in which more than a hundred miners were killed. All Germany sorrowed. The Reichstag stood with bowed heads at announcement of the disaster. The American ambassador formally extended his country's sympathy.

Such manifestations are heartening reminders that people in the mass can be emotionally concerned over the fate of fellow beings who have met with catastrophes.

But is it not equally an occasion for nationwide emotion when a coal mine explosion in our own country kills at a stroke scores of miners in the darkness underground? Twenty times within two years the first pages of the newspapers have carried the story of a coal mine explosion. In the eighteen most recent "major" disasters 716 men met violent death and many more hundreds of widows and children suffered the loss of their breadwinners. Last year alone ten mine disasters due to coal dust explosions killed 459 miners!

Many more miners were killed in the coal dust explosion at Castle Gate, Utah, last year than were killed in the recent disaster in the German mine at Dortmund. The Castle Gate explosion which took 172 lives was followed by a series of big explosions including those at Yukon, West Virginia,

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killing 24 miners; at Sublet, Wyoming, where 39 lives were lost; and at Benwood, West Virginia, with 119 deaths. But Utah alone was stirred to action. This state, with commendable promptness, adopted new and advanced safety regulations, becoming the pioneer among the states in requiring the use of rock dust in the mines to prevent coal dust explosions. The other bituminous states, despite a similar shocking increase in fatalities from this cause, still delay in putting into effect the known preventive.

The real tragedy of catastrophes due to explosions of coal dust is that they are needless. Science has at last dispelled the mystery in which they were formerly shrouded and has provided an effective measure of prevention. The discovery was made that coal dust is highly explosive. As a mine is worked fine coal dust settles on the passageways, walls and roof. It lies there until the shock and flame of a "local" explosion throws the coal dust into suspension in the air and ignites it, thus propagating throughout the mine an explosion that is terrific in violence and heat. Government experts in a series of scientific tests more than ten years ago proved that by properly mixing rock dust with the coal dust, the resulting mixture becomes non-explosive. The remedy is simple—sprinkling the underground workings of the mine with rock dust— and it costs less than a cent a ton of coal mined. Scientific research and practical application both have proved it to be effective.

For nearly a decade, however, the remedy lay unheeded in government reports. Meanwhile fatalities due to coal dust explosions have increased at an appalling rate. As our mines grow deeper, the dangers increase. For the ten-year period ending with 1921 coal dust and gas explosions were the cause of 11 per cent of the total coal mine fatalities in the United States. By 1923 the proportion had risen to 15 per cent, and in 1924, it mounted to about 20 per cent. Here is a record that should arouse the public.

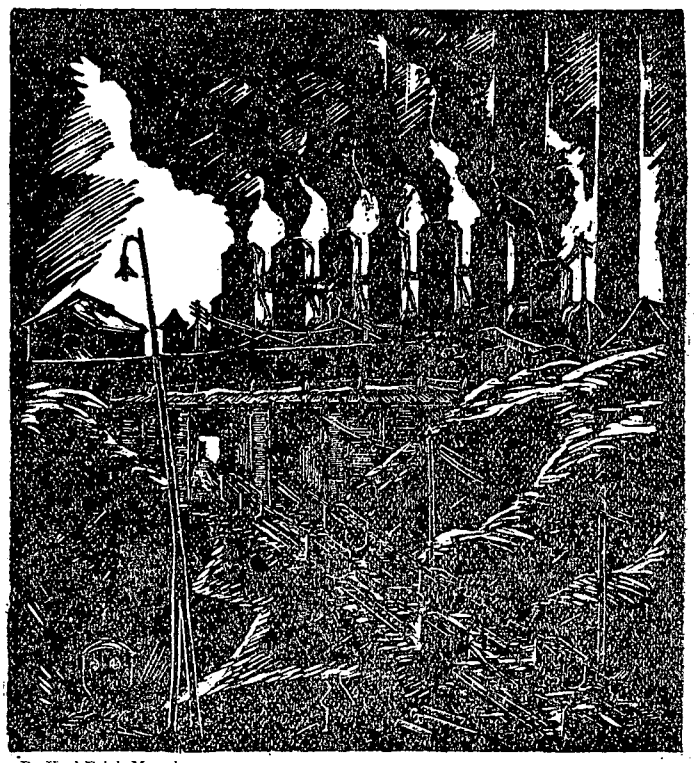
When the American Association for Labor Legislation opened its present campaign for the prevention of needless coal mine accidents, following investigation in Europe as well as in this country, it found that we were killing coal miners three times as fast in the United States as they were killed in Great Britain. The association was criticized for making this statement. Recent official figures show that the record now is even worse. We are really killing our miners *four* times as fast. Every year 2,400 coal miners meet death in the course of duty—an average of more than seven deaths each working day. The recent deplorable increase in the fatality rate is due chiefly to gas and coal dust explosions. In England where rock dusting the mines is required by national law, coal dust explosions have been eliminated. Since a simple, inexpensive and effective remedy for coal dust explosions is at hand, clearly here is a point of immediate attack.

There have been encouraging developments in this campaign during the past two years. Utah's enlightened action has pointed the way to the twenty-four other bituminous states. The press is aiding with noticeable effectiveness in the educational campaign. Insurance companies after investigation have recently lowered their rates on mines that are equipped with the rock dust safeguard. State mine inspectors at their national convention last year urged that rock dusting be included in coal mine safety regulations. In 1922 the association found less than half a dozen isolated coal companies protecting their mines and miners with rock dust. By the end of 1924 the list of companies that had rock dusted their mines or were beginning the practice had grown to more than fifty.

But the more thoughtful and conscientious employers who have installed rock dust in their mines should not longer be placed at a disadvantage in competition with those who are less scrupulous. The use of this thoroughly tested safety measure can be made a universal practice only through legislative action. Legislatures in many bituminous states are now in session. The urgent need is for the strengthening of coal mine safety laws in all these states to require the use of rock dust to prevent coal dust explosions. Prompt action may be the means of forestalling hundreds of deaths in the next year.

An informed and insistent public opinion will put an end to coal dust explosions and abolish a source of cruel family and community tragedies. Practically all of the bread-winners of a mining camp are sometimes wiped out by a single coal dust explosion. Coal consumers may well ask if this essential commodity is to continue coming to them at the price of *needless* sacrifice of human lives. At this stage the force of public sentiment is peculiarly necessary since it has been found that among mining inspectors in the outlying districts, state mine officials and even federal mine officials, there is appearing a sensitiveness to the antagonism which mere mention of the word "regulate" arouses among coal companies. Public officials as well as legislatures would be stiffened against shortsighted opposition if the nation should show a sustained interest in saving lives in the coal mines half as intense as it has shown in the tragedy of Floyd Collins. Constitutional limitations, it is argued, stand in the way of a federal law. It is now up to the various states. Much is being heard about "leaving protective measures to the states." Will the responsible states now demonstrate their capacity to function?

JOHN B. ANDREWS



By Karl Erich Merseburger

COAL

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EDUCATION

How Young Should A Pupil Be?

WHEN is an individual educable and when is he not? How young should a pupil be? At what age does elementary education really begin? Does it lie within the province of the state to see that the elements of education are supplied at the proper age to each future citizen? Shall they be supplied by the state if they are not available in the home? What are these elements?

"Now you know," said Plato, anticipating the modern behaviorist by about twenty-four hundred years, "that in every enterprise the beginning is the main thing, especially in dealing with a young and tender nature. For at that time it is most plastic, and the stamp sinks in deepest which it is desired to impress upon anyone."

In the earliest years of childhood, learning and adjustment to the environment, natural and social, go at a rate unparalleled at any other time in the life of the individual. It is of basic importance that the habits, mental, moral and physical, formed during these impressionable years should be the result of *carefully considered* first steps in an education which it is expected to continue logically without waste to the individual or to society.

The traditional disregard of this obvious need still reflects in the otherwise excellent plan recently pesented by the Teachers Union of New York city for the establishment of an elementary experimental school within the public school system. The plan, which provides for a humanized learning environment, supplying natural, evocative situations for work, play, character-building and information-getting, fixes the earliest age of admission to its proposed classes at four. Why not at two—at one? Why not at six months?

To be a valid test of childhood's full capacities and education's best theories, an educational experiment nowadays should be made in the light of all that has of late years become known of the very early genesis of character habits and mental fixations. The following, to be found in the U. S. Biennial Survey of Education for 1920-22 (Vol. 1) sums up the general findings in ever-widening fields of research regarding the child of pre-school age.

Silhouettes by Else Elsgruber

Town . . . has made an analytic study of a group of five and six year old children in order to determine what kind of children the Iowa homes are sending to the Iowa schools. Each child was given a physical, anthropometric, speech and mental examination. One important conclusion reached is that the basis of physical defects and character defects is already fixed when the child first enters school.

Such findings are justification for the belief that a public experiment, even more than a private one, demands from laymen, and from parents especially, a thoughtful consideration of the relative values of preventive and corrective education.

The records kept at child welfare stations, research bureaus and habit clinics indicate with sufficient force the basic causes not only of most of the ills which breed us our classes of social dependents, penal or economic, but the undoubted sources of the inefficiency, distorted attitudes and discordances which present themselves, consciously or unconsciously, in our very generally warped, groping and ill-developed adulthood.

As a future citizen, the basic foundations of his inheritance of " . . . liberty and the pursuit of happiness" should be safeguarded to every babe alongside of the "life" to which he has, within the last century in most parts of the world attained inalienable legal right in the eyes of the state. Whether nursery training is carried on in the homes or is made part of the public school system, it has become increasingly evident that standards and minimum requirements should be set up by the state to assure that every child is rightly enviroined—mentally no less than physically nourished; that a child's earliest surroundings shall be such as to secure him freedom from the depredations made upon his heritage through laxity, neglect, repression and all pitiful dominations by ignorant, careless or misguided elders over the yielding nature of infancy.

Minimum standards of infant health have been established by federal act and state legislation. This is a hard-won step in progressive social legislation, but the equal right of the infant to be given full opportunity to form right mental and moral habits remains yet to be legally provided for.

In New York state, at least, it appears that special legislation would have to be enacted to permit the inclusion of nursery education within the public school system. What the laws in this regard may be in other states is a question which evidently awaits research. No reliable facts appear to be at present obtainable. According to the U. S. Biennial Survey of Education for 1918-20, in forty cities with a population of 100,000 and over, the school census age begins at from four to seven; in a least two cities of considerable size eight is given as the minimum age. According to this

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tabulation, Illinois is the only state (with the possible exception of California, for which the school age was listed as 0 to 20) in which a child of one year is apparently recognized as educable. Whether this is by legal enactment, or whether the census figures simply serve to record the fact that some private schools in Illinois are accepting children of one year old as capable of being taught, is something for the curious to ascertain. The entire compilation is shrouded in vagueness, since no definition of the term "school census age" accompanies the figures, nor are the sources given from which the record has been compiled. It remains doubtful that legal provision for the public education of children under four has been knowingly made anywhere in the United States.

HOW is it elsewhere? In England, France, Belgium and Italy the public education of children of pre-school age has received considerable attention from state and municipality.

In Belgium there have been nursery schools, or *écoles gardiennes,* since 1880, and at the present time the state provides funds for the greater part of the salaries of mistresses and superintendents, which vary from 4,000 to 8,500 francs a year. The state also contributes 50 per cent of the gross expenditures for buildings, furniture, etc., the remainder being a charge on the municipal funds. Although little is to be found recorded of the type of training given at the *écoles gardiennes,* a report made by the education committee of the Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council of London (1923) indicates that it is in some measure definitely educative.

In Italy, the nursery school movement is best known through the *Casa dei Bambini* founded by Dr. Maria Montessori as part of a model tenement enterprise in Rome, in 1907. These "Houses of Childhood," fully described in the writings of their founder, were designed to "place the school in the home. . . as a collective property," and their full functioning was dependent upon the social changes and architectural arrangements proposed by Dr. Montessori.

In France, where schools for very young children have been an integral part of the national system since 1833, there now are 3,400 nursery schools, of which 2,622 are state-supported, accepting children from two to six years of age. However, to convey no misleading impression in regard to these imposing figures, it is well to give here the statement made to the writer by Professor F. W. Roman, author of The New Education in Europe, and for long an observer of European school conditions, that the popularity of the *écoles maternelles* is due to the fact that they provide daily for the young children a substantial free lunch, thus assuring an attendance while the lay school classes for older boys and girls may be, as they frequently are, entirely unattended. "Parents of the middle and upper classes do not send their children to the *écoles maternelles;* the sanitary conditions are depressingly poor; the educative apparatus meagre; and there are usually only two teachers to manage about thirty or forty children. Those in charge are motherly women, but without specific training for the care of young children."

A far different report comes from England, and is available through the published works of Grace Owen and Margaret McMillan, pioneers of modern nursery education there. Over their efforts there appears to brood the spirit of that

great friend and lover of childhood, Robert Owen, who a century ago founded an infant school in the cotton mill district of New Lanark, to which children were admitted almost as soon as they could walk, and where he aimed to "form their dispositions to mutual kindness." Owen decreed there were to be no punishments for these babies; their "instruction was combined with singing and dancing and as much amusement as was found requisite for health," and to render them "active, cheerful and happy. In fine weather they were much out of doors. . . . They were to be taught the uses and nature or qualities of the common things around them." (Monroe: Cyclopedia of Education)

Under the English Board of Education's Regulations for Nursery Schools (1919), which read as follows, we see outlined the type of infant training which is permitting the nursery school to develop there into a social and educational institution of deep significance, one which it has been proposed shall become the foundation of the educational system of that country.

A nursery school or class is an institution providing for the care and training of young children aged from two to five years, whose attendance at such a day school is necessary or desirable for their healthy physical and mental development. It has therefore a twofold function: first, the close personal care and medical supervision of the individual child, involving provision for its comfort, rest and suitable nourishment; and, secondly, definite training, bodily, mental and social, involving the cultivation of good habits in the widest sense, under the guidance and oversight of a skilled and intelligent leader, and the orderly association of children of various ages in common games and occupations.

While two is the minimum age given above, the writer understands that younger children are found in the English nursery schools, probably by special arrangement.

In addition to having brought pre-school education within the scope of its control, the British government has planned to provide a special school for the training of teachers to care for children from two to five years of age. Under detailed regulations, state aid is given to nursery schools, a number receive municipal support, others are kept up by voluntary aid from the parents, who willingly pay a small sum weekly in return for the benefits their children receive.

The type of training in the English nursery schools, as in private ones more or less patterned upon them in this

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country, supplies opportunity for the child to develop every element of character and mentality that will contribute to individual all-roundedness. Ranging from cloak-room training, setting and waiting at table, handkerchief and tooth drill, building, speech-training, to work and play with color and number, drawing, story-telling and musical rhythms, with many other activities in house and garden, self-initiated or suggested by the informal environment, it is aimed to bring about "right habits of discipline, cleanliness and concentration which the child who is running wild on the streets or neglected in the home would never learn."

The social character of this newest public venture runs parallel with its educational value. The Regulations quoted above affirm that it is

> . . . much more than a place for "minding" children. The need of nursery schools is greatest in the more congested areas of the large towns. The influences which an adequate supply of efficiently managed nursery schools could exercise upon both children and parents in such areas can hardly be overestimated.

Thus England has awakened, it will be seen, to the moral need of giving the mother, ". . . with her perpetual round of washing, cooking, cleaning and mending," who has little time to spare for her children's occupations, amusements and necessary outings, an opportunity to "get through her work with some reserves of energy, and leisure wherewith to raise the level of home comfort and happiness." Without dwelling unduly upon the harassing conditions which the nursery schools have relieved, for both mothers and children, the report of the education committee of the Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council of London (from which the quotations in this and the preceding paragraph are taken) tells "how greatly the overworked mothers appreciate and cooperate with the training. . . received by their babies."

IN this last observation may be found the principal significance of the nursery school. It will not, as some doubtfully infer, transfer to the school responsibilities and functions which rightly belong to the home. As a communal venture of a high order, it offers the hope of awakening parenthood to a scientific interest in the nature and needs of childhood,—awakening parenthood to an interest in *self-education*. It will gather together fathers and mothers in a bond of common interest such as no other neighborhood association could offer so appealingly and so effectively for right parental guidance.

There are increasing numbers of mothers who, although free from the burden of poverty, yet recognize that the early educational need of their children is something beyond their understanding. They welcome the opportunity which the nursery school offers as a demonstration center for the elements of home-making as well as child-training. They welcome it as a community work-and-play place where they themselves, as well as their babies, may come together for mutual profit. It is to the mothers themselves that the state should turn to supply cooperatively in each neighborhood the personnel of the nursery school staff. The few trained leaders and workers available in this field would make the assistance of neighborhood mothers for some time as necessary as it is desirable. Once given, this responsibility is not likely to be relinquished, and we shall have moved a step further forward in the democratization of education—a step Germany has already taken by the legal provision of elected Parent Councils with power to initiate reforms in the school system.

The sociological value of the nursery school has been strikingly brought out by the experiment carried on in Boston at the Ruggles Street Nursery School, and is indicated everywhere by the increasing tendency amongst parents to seek enlightenment upon questions of infant welfare, mental hygiene and habit formation. It remains for this interest to crystallize in the demand for the inclusion of nursery education, coupled with parent education, in the public school systems.

To use the apt figure of Arnold Gesell in his address before the International Kindergarten Union last May, "The educational ladder is a tall one and a stout one, but it does not reach the ground." We conserve in many directions—forests, crops, water-power, fledging martins and the spawn of fishes—and the large sums of public monies appropriated for these purposes is given with the assurance that the *fundamentals* in each case are being taken care of. Saplings are not planted in a place where they have to fight for every inch of growth against inhibiting and repressive elements, nor young fishes bred in hatcheries unfit for them. Are we ready to begin to give at least equal consideration to the problem of conserving citizenship—conserving character and intelligence, personality—at the time and in the place of their earliest budding? The Author of a Mother's Letter to a Schoolmaster.

Religion in Schools

THE fears of the older generation with respect to our civilization and, especially, with respect to the part that the younger generation seems inclined to play in that civilization, have driven many good people to the advocacy of a general program of "religious teaching in the schools." For example, Alderman Henry Baum, of Queens, has introduced into the New York legislature a bill which, if it becomes a law, will require that all teachers in the public schools of the state shall read the Ten Commandments to the pupils at the opening of school each day.

Moreover, in connection with Public School 46, Manhattan, by selection of the superintendent of schools, representatives of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths will presently undertake an experiment in giving religious instruction to school children outside of school hours and in places outside the school building. The interest of the older generation in this matter is shown by the news report that "a wealthy real estate man, on hearing of the movement, had sent an unsolicited check for $500 to forward it, saying that he felt that the future of the city was endangered by the growing lack of religion, and he regarded the $500 check as a business investment."

With a program for a real education having religious values few intelligent persons will take issue. But the burden which some of these programs seek to lay upon children in the name of religion seems a bit heavy. Consider, for example, what is proposed by Rev. Otto Brand, of the Knickerbocker Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn. In the February issue of Progress, the monthly news bulletin of that church, Mr. Brand argues for religion in the schools in the following fashion:

> When folks attempt to locate the cause of increased juvenile delinquency and of crime among young men and women they make a serious mistake looking for it in conditions of the im-

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mediate present; serious, because it is not to be found there and thus precious time is lost in applying the remedy. Would it not be more reasonable, when a young man of twenty to twenty-four years of age manifests criminal tendencies, to look back to conditions which prevailed when he was perhaps between five and twelve years old? Parental control in early life figures largely in the problem. There is one thing about parental control which is often overlooked in discussions of this kind. How much parental control can be expected in cases where there is a consciousness of intellectual superiority over its parents on the part of a child? Once let Luigi, the young son of Italian parents, realize that he knows a great many things which his parents do not know, and probably never will know as long as they live, and he is almost certain to lose for them the respect which intellectual superiority rarely fails to inspire. Luigi must interpret for them; they know little English. He knows the laws, customs, manners of the country; they do not. With the loss of respect goes parental control and henceforth Luigi becomes a law unto himself; a risky occupation for any child, even under the most favorable conditions.

This situation is to be resolved by the setting up of religious education in the schools. Luigi is to be made a respectful child by being taught religion. What does such a solution imply? One of three things: that the religious training of Luigi will make Luigi's parents wiser than he, and so worthy of his respect once more; or, that it will make Luigi more stupid than they or that it will make him willing to be controlled by people for whom he has no intellectual respect.

Advocates of "religious training in the schools" in this narrow sense, seem not widely able to realize that the minds of children must have positive content of some sort. Hence, Mr. Brand goes on to argue for a negative program—a process of knocking things out of the minds of children:

> Knowing some things about the minds of children, this writer would suggest that for about five years, daily, our school teachers be compelled to deal with those known child-irregularities which are so prevalent among school children that the necessary psychological conditions for efficient religious motivation are almost entirely lacking. For five years, daily, with seasonal emphasis let these teachers hit out hard against such habits as profanity; use of obscene language; passing from mouth to mouth of filthy tales and jingles; the practice of secretly defiling public wall surfaces with pornographic inscriptions; building street-fires on costly asphalt pavements with loss of thousands of dollars to tax-payers; crap-shooting; deliberate destruction of property; vandalism in public parks—in short; let them inveigh against every form of child-lawlessness insidious and contagious, which a community of child-life has a tendency to produce and which is only saved from becoming specifically criminal because unexposed. Steady hammering away at these undeniable evils would, inside of five years, produce an entirely new generation of young men and women for later years. Then, maybe, Religion!

Meanwhile, these same children are living in the city, coming and going through the city's streets, fed by the city's sights and sounds, lured by the city's most profitable activities, continually drenched by the city's continuous floods of stimulations. The city pounds these "undeniable evils" in at every turn outside the school. We shall counter by pounding them out inside the school! It is certainly a great prospect for the city child. But it serves him right for having been born in such an age! Perhaps he is not to be blamed for taking to the woods!

Why should we be so greatly concerned about the religious education of children, and so complacent about the intellectual narrowness and the moral obtuseness of the adult? Luigi uses his mind and outgrows his parents: does that make him immoral and irreligious? He must be taught respect! Since when has "respect" for that which cannot itself command respect become of the essence of "religion"?

It is true, of course, that Luigi loses much when he loses respect for his parents. But the loss is not to be set down to him as a fault; it is a misfortune, rather. And it is not to be cured by recapturing him and suppressing him and compressing his new life within the forms of the old. If the problem could be solved in this way this sort of "religious education" would be an easy escape from the impasse into which our civilization has fallen; if it could be solved in this way, $500 checks to further such propaganda would indeed be real "business investments."

Such a solution is, however, worthy of consideration as "one of the ways out." It appeals to "adult minds"; to conservative minds; to nervous real estate owners who have vested interests in the maintenance of the status quo; to all who are suffering from moral and intellectual fatigue.

But it does not seem to appeal greatly to the average child. And the average child will likely have something to *do* about the matter even though he may have little to *say* about it. J. R. H.

The Arts in Community Life

IT seems to me that we are just at a time, today, when a number of factors and forces that we can't control and that we can, to but a very slight degree, direct, divert or influence, are coming to a point of concentration. The first of these is the greatly increased amount of leisure that is available to humanity. And the electric washer is quite as important a factor in this as is the eight hour day. From every possible source, time is being saved. For what? Most people haven't been giving very much consideration to that aspect of it. But there are two or three streams of conscious thought as to what shall be done with this new-found leisure that seem to me to be coming closer and closer together, if they are not actually merging.

One of those streams is what is ordinarily known as recreation work of various kinds, and another is what is even more vaguely and imperfectly known as adult education. Up to the present time the two things have been in different planes, and we are only beginning, I think, to realize their essential unity, that recreation can be brought about by what men call education, and vice versa.

This is also true with regard to the arts, which are finding their place in our thoughts and in our activities side by side with recreation, and with adult education. The remarkable thing is that the American people have gone so far in other directions, while they have succeeded in going so short a distance in the appreciation, and considering their opportunities, in the production of the arts. I don't suppose any great civilization in the history of the world has relatively so few people drawing from that inexhaustible spring. Either, it seems to me, we are not nearly as far on as we think we are in what is called civilization, or else we are due for an extraordinary development of interest and understanding and participation in the arts.

The peculiar quality, the peculiar value of their appeal to us is, I feel sure, its absolute directness. We don't have to have a long preparation to enjoy great art, to get the thrill which it gives. And this thrill stimulates and vitalizes all the other things for which we do have preparation.

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Though I don't know that there has ever been any scientific work done in this field, I have an idea that one could find a very close relation between the appeal of nature and the appeal of human art. And I hope that someone who is qualified to do so will see if there aren't ways of bringing out that relationship; because I think that, as a people, we have a much closer contact with nature than we have with art.

Recreation and education and the place of the arts are all part of the same great process. And when those of us who are especially interested in any one of them recognize that fact, recognize that no one of the three sides is the all-important side, that they are all faces of the same thing, then I think we may get somewhere.

We have then, first, this greater opportunity, with the greatly increased leisure time. Second, we are beginning to have a feeling that no matter from what point we start in the process of finding ways to profit by it, we are certain to get into the other fellow's territory.

We have recently had what really amounts to a rediscovery of what team play means in all these matters. Most of us in one way or another have had the joy of being members of teams. The war brought out countless opportunities of this kind, and I think a good many of us have been groping about to find something to take its place some outlet that isn't in industry or commerce for manifestations of team play and of the very deep joy that comes from it.

In any nation-wide efforts to provide this three-fold human nourishment for any community, there is one factor that I think more and more must be reckoned with as, perhaps, the basic one; and that is the actual local demand, the local effort that must underlie and make possible any worthwhile manifestation. You cannot impose these things from outside and elsewhere. There must be something on the spot to build on.

In England the government is far more interested, and participates far more actively in projects for adult education and for other work outside and beyond what we call the school system than, so far as I know, is the case here. In discussing these matters last summer with the men in the Board of Education, the one thing they all emphasized was, "You must have a real local demand, a real nucleus of people, no matter how small, who themselves know that they want to do something and want to do it together. You can build on that, but you can't impose the desire from outside. We have learned to watch patiently, and when we find this desire in any community, then His Majesty's Government is only too glad to help out. But the Government doesn't say, 'Let there be a movement of this kind or that kind or the other kind' and assume it exists because we say so, and then wonder why we fail when we try to carry it beyond the point of non-existence."

When we turn to community art in America, it is evident that we are only just beginning to recognize that the appeal of art is one appeal, no matter what the manifestation may be. One soul may be touched more directly by music, another by design, and another by color, but it is the unity of the arts and the unity of their appeal which must be at the basis of any real, successful and vital community effort.

This unity of the arts, I need hardly say, is nothing new; it was a commonplace in earlier civilization. All the arts grouped themselves perfectly naturally around the temple, or around the forum or around the cathedral. These were the great flowerings of the human spirit in the past. And now when we more or less consciously want to build up something of the same kind today, we must always remember this lesson of the past, that great work in art was always part of the community life. The statues that we admire so much today weren't chiseled to be put into museums. Each was fashioned to be put in its particular position in some community gathering place. The plays that we read in books were prepared for a certain audience as part of its community life.

From every point of view, the important thing for the leaders in the community, no matter what their own chief interest may be, is to watch and foster in every possible way the community efforts which are now emphasizing the unity of the arts, their close relationship to recreation and education, and, in general, their normal place in human life.

F. P. KEPPEL

AFTER AN exhaustive study of the subject, the committee on janitorial service of the Teachers Union Auxiliary has submitted a printed report on "A plan for reorganizing the janitorial service." But the essential of the report is to lay York." Much of the report is taken up with "the record of inconsistencies, inadequacies and unsuitable methods in the janitorial service." But the essential of the report is to lay before the reader the outlines of a new plan and to secure support in getting this new plan considered and adopted by the authorities. Through a fortunate combination of circumstances, it was possible for the committee to compare two systems of janitorial service in the city schools—the civil service system and the contract system. Supporters of both systems were found, and arguments for and against both are adduced. The civil service system costs more, but it produces better results on the whole. It seems likely that the schools cannot be kept clean and sanitary on basis of the present budgets under the contract system.

"The facts we have given [the report of the Teachers Union Auxiliary suggests] would seem to point to the need of a radical change in New York's janitorial system. No one who has read these pages can fail to realize that the schools of New York City under the contract system are neglected and dirty. The schools are dirty because they are not properly cleaned. They are not properly cleaned because of insufficient and low grade help. Help is insufficient and low grade because of low remuneration. The remuneration is low because of the uncontrolled contract system. The contract system is uncontrolled because the custodian has the absolute power to divide his budget as he sees fit." In conclusion the report lays before the school authorities a comprehensive plan for reorganizing the service. That plan is too detailed to be given here, but it should be studied by all school authorities who are troubled by this problem. Copies of the report can be secured, for a nominal cost, from the Teachers Union Auxiliary, 70 Fifth Ave.

NEWS DISPATCHES from Geneva carry the word that the League of Nations is planning a program for the education of the youth of all nations in the ideals of world peace. All member nations of the league have been asked to furnish suggestions. A report on the subject is in preparation for the next meeting of the assembly. This program will stress international cooperation and normal methods of conducting the affairs of the world.

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HEALTH

Surprises in an Investigation of Birth Control

DECADES of argument and volumes of propaganda have gone into the discussion of birth control but the residue of medical fact to support a sound social philosophy is surprisingly slight. Realizing this lack, a group of men and women, mostly physicians who had long felt the necessity for a scientific study of the subject, came together early in 1923 and formed the Committee on Maternal Health in New York to investigate the matter of fertility and sterility from a medical point of view. It was agreed, of course, that all work with patients in New York should be within the interpretation of the law that sanctions control of conception "to cure or prevent disease."

Conferences with persons thoroughly familiar with the work of national medical and public health organizations and with a large number of men and women interested in public welfare revealed no existing organizations whose activities could readily be arranged to include promotion of this project at this time, either because their directors were unwilling to undertake this work or because they believed the fundamental scientific facts were not yet available. The conferences disclosed, however, a general sentiment that something ought to be undertaken in the way of proving what is practicable in the matter of contraception, what is needed and what is in full accord with the best interests of society and of family life.

THE committee made its own program under two main divisions: to determine what may be scientific and effective in dealing with problems of fertility and sterility, with particular reference to prevention of conception for reasons of health; and to collect and examine case records bearing on these problems and to obtain data on the practical aspects of these subjects. This outline of their plan was submitted to the New York Obstetrical Society, the group of specialists most concerned in the matter. A questionnaire brought out a favorable vote and aid useful in this study. The Public Health Committee of the Academy of Medicine endorsed the plan, enlightened women provided the funds, and a scientific investigation was undertaken, under the direction of leading representatives of the various specialties. This involved a review of the literature; personal inspections of birth control clinics and their records; critical collection of foreign experiences and American practice; the gathering of opinions and evidence as to conditions under which the advice could properly be given; consideration of methods and their effects; collection and analysis of a large number of case histories; and securing actual studies in clinics and laboratories bearing on fertility and sterility, and finally, regular bulletins and other publications to keep the medical profession informed.

The report of the first year's work brought the cooperation of the American Gynecological Society, and elicited a favorable editorial from the Journal of the American Medical Association. The first surprise, then—in view of the impression that the medical profession refuses to interest itself in birth control and is officially antagonistic—was the ready acceptance by physicians of a reasonable plan of action.

The literature on birth control was abstracted. A library of propaganda and attack simmered down to a pamphlet of histories of cases confirmed and properly recorded. Medical text books and college lectures were found to avoid anything but the most casual references. Doctors, conscious that they would be criticized if they tendered advice, possessed few or no records, and could, naturally, offer no body of data on which to draw. Such statistics on birth control as existed—save for two imperfect series—were made by propagandists, and their value may be gaged by the fact that they classed and published as successes all cases which had not reported themselves as failures. The scant value of such claims may be further judged by the statements that two clinics lost sight of 20 or 50 per cent of their clientele respectively.

The second surprise, then, was the scanty amount of exact information on the subject.

A questionnaire had been sent out to the members of the Chicago Gynecological Society. The New York Obstetrical Society was stirred to like action. The results of the sixty-four answers were compared with—first, answers given by a thousand married, well educated American women, mostly college graduates, to the Bureau of Social Hygiene in its study of normal sex life; second, with the figures furnished by the three birth control clinics of London and New York either in their publications or to representatives of our committee; and, finally, with the results obtained by the committee's investigation in Holland, long quoted as the paradise of birth control. The uncertainty and disagreement found by this comparison will be the third surprise, for it confutes the argument constantly brought forward that any doctor can, if he is willing, advise or provide a generally applicable and guaranteed preventive.

For fifty years and more the French have systematically lowered their birthrate; for forty years the Dutch have been held up for emulation as showing how a really free people, if allowed to organize clinics, could successfully regulate their progeny. The committee set out to discover the facts. In France more than sixty interviews with those who should know most demonstrated that there the knowledge is underground, conflicting, indefinite and has never been gathered. In Holland none of the "fifty-two clinics" was found whether independent or located in "hospitals" nor any under sanction or control of "medical associations" nor was there knowledge of a sure method of contraception. A full report on Holland, England and the rest of the Continent will be made by the committee in the autumn.

One very important report was available. The Bureau of Social Hygiene had secured 1000 anonymous answers to

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questionnaires. Nearly three-fourths approved of birth control and practiced it. The 730 women practicing birth control (the bulk of the group being thirty years old), averaged two and a half pregnancies each. Those who did not practice birth control averaged a little more than one and a half pregnancies apiece. The higher the education the greater the endorsement of the practice and the fewer the children. This may have been due to later marriages among the college graduates. As far as happiness in marriage went —87 per cent reported happy marriages—the presence or absence of birth control did not appear to affect this report either favorably or unfavorably.

This rather general use of preventives is no surprise, but it is surprising that these are our first trustworthy figures on the extent of the practice.

WHAT should be done to get at the facts and place these facts before the medical profession for action? Deeming the first duty to be the organization of a series of impartial well-studied tests, and believing that these should be made in responsible institutions, an appropriation of $300 was made by the committee to each of six outpatient departments in conspicuous hospitals in order to obtain a proper collection of records. These clinics are furnishing information concerning the need of contraception and of sterilization; the methods; the harm or harmlessness of various practices —in the meantime taking care, as far as possible, of the patients entitled to contraceptive advice.

In order to determine and define the conditions under which advice should be given opinions are being collected on the effect of pregnancy in all types of heart and kidney troubles, tuberculosis, insanity and epilepsy, nerve tire and exhaustion—gathered both in America and abroad from the men whose experience has been widest. The experience of Central Europe and Scandinavia will be gathered in 1926 by a representative of the committee, because of the value of the data obtained from Holland, England and France.

While tests are being made of the methods commonly in use; while the information thus far provided is made available to the profession through the medical press; and while lectures are being provided for medical colleges; the next section of the task is to take up consideration of the measures which hold out a hope that we might do away with some of the undesirable features of present methods of contraception. There were several interesting and promising results discovered by study of the fertilities and sterilities of animals which point toward better methods for what Professor Ross calls an "adaptive fecundity."

In this inquiry there has developed a striking difference between the results of a given method among a group of the intelligent and considerate, or the reckless and poverty stricken. Adaptation to individual conditions is required constantly. It becomes evident that the medical profession alone can determine many physical questions relating to structure, function and abnormal or diseased states. In addition to these strictly professional aspects the various mental and moral reactions which come chiefly to the knowledge of the doctor, as the father-confessor in matters of sex, should be studied from available records.

For fifty years the educated, the thrifty and the self-controlled have been increasing their precautions to limit their progeny, while there have been only four systematic attempts toward lessening indiscriminate breeding of the less fit and its world menace by giving preventives to the poor.

The Nieuw-Malthusian Band of Holland under Dr. Rutgers, has "trained" women of the lower middle class for more than forty years by a few lessons and a reasonable pamphlet of instruction. The "Band's" printed list carries the names and addresses of three doctors, four midwives, and forty-three "practitioners." These are under no supervision by health authorities or the "Band" and decline to make reports to the parent organization. The charge is four to eight guilders ($1.60—$3.20) for visit and supplies, but there are several thousand small-fee members, mostly of the working class, who receive a rebate. No records are kept. The propaganda is largely on the basis of the economic indication. Each Amsterdam mother receives a circular after delivery. The conservative and orthodox would appear to have been antagonized. The Protestant Queen, whose subjects are one-third Roman Catholic, is said by the opposition league to endorse the "Band" only automatically as one among other national societies. The open-minded Health Commissioner in Amsterdam stated that the government's attitude is officially neutral, but actually rather against it. There was no contraceptive instruction heard of in hospitals, dispensaries, clinics or in medical schools. Dr. Aletta Jacobs, on her recent visit, could give the committee no evidence of extant clinics in institutions. Of the seventeen specialists in diseases of women and obstetrics and among eight other doctors interviewed, none has observed anything like the results claimed for the Dutch methods. Holland's experience therefore is very disappointing in the way of definite information. Under the common understanding of the term clinic as connected with an institution, a hospital or dispensary, where an instructor teaches medical students in the presence of patients, or the more recent use—whereby a college or hospital group runs a free or pay clinic under medical direction—nothing was heard of in Holland that substantiates its claim to the title of clinic.

THE Mother's Clinic, 61 Marlboro Road, London, was opened March 17, 1920, and reports about 4,700 patients up to our investigator's visit in June, 1924. Entirely supported by Marie Stopes, her husband, and the large returns from her books, it is located in a middle-class neighborhood among stores, occupying two tiny but pleasant rooms in a frame building. It is open five mornings, three afternoons, and one evening a week. Two midwives are on duty, but a woman physician attends once a week, and pathological cases are referred to her. Admission is free, but unmarried women are not accepted and women who have had no child are referred to physicians. For supplies a price list and pharmacist's addresses are furnished. The history calls for scant data and the records seen were not complete. Each patient is given a blank for report of results and about one-half fill in the record.

Marie Stopes, Ph. D., is an authority on coal. She is forceful, eager, critical and discursive. Her book covers the ground very completely but also with a definite bias. She stated to our observer that the records of the clinic had not been analyzed but affirmed that she knew of only twenty to thirty failures. This clinic's Research Council with names of some prominent surgeons and physicians has not published results of any research nor of confirmation of the clinic's claims, though our English interviews brought general commendation of the idea of a scientific investigation.

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The Walworth Women's Welfare Center, 153-A East Street, Walworth, London, S. E. 17, supported by the New Generation League (formerly the Neo-Malthusian) was started six months later in a two-story, frame building in the slums. It is open three afternoons and one evening a week, and shows friendly, crisp, intelligent methods, under an upper class worker superintendent, with an efficient woman doctor, a nurse and a maid. Everything is scrupulously clean. The minimum charge for those able to pay charge is one shilling; nothing, if she cannot pay; five shillings if this can be afforded. Mail inquiries are answered by a pamphlet. The return visits comprise nearly half the attendance, the total about 225 a month. The record blank cards are excellent. There is said to be a new pay clinic, the Wallace Institute, an offshoot under two women doctors.

The "clinical research" that was conducted for two years up to January, 1925, by Dr. Dorothy Bocker had a room on the upper floor of a business building at 104 Fifth Avenue, New York city, among the offices of the Birth Control League, the organization which publishes The Birth Control Review, under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Sanger. Five visits were made by six members of our committee. There was a fair equipment, and attendance morning and afternoon five days a week—and nearly a thousand letters a week to answer on medical aid. Dr. Bocker is particularly well informed on matters of contraception and her report to the profession is a medical contribution of value. The history forms were full and well balanced but the entries often scant. For follow-up they depended on the return of patients for purchase of supplies. Twenty-one per cent failed to come back or to report. It is a matter of no small regret that, with over $25,000 expended, the promised research was not carried out with such study of results and inspection and consultant supervision as would have furnished dependable data on the efficacy and on the injury or freedom from harm of the various measures recommended. The Voluntary Parenthood League of 19 W. 44th Street, New York, started in 1919, does no case work but is concerned wholly with attempts to alter the Federal Law, at present by advocacy of the Cummins-Vaile bill.

SPECIAL birth control clinics, widely heralded, may be required at present to furnish legitimate advice not otherwise procurable, and to gather clinical evidence. But they seem needlessly costly—in America, at nine dollars a patient—when ample obstetrical and gynecological outpatient services are able to tender this care at seventy-five cents to a dollar *per capita*. In attempting to determine what was the size and character of the problem the Committee on Maternal Health opened an office, not for examination or treatment, but for reference and record, supposing that there would be considerable demand by patients for whom the diagnosis had been made—diagnoses which called for prevention of pregnancy—for reference to institutions of high standing for safe and effective professional advice. But it was found that an intermediary was little needed, inasmuch as most institutions could recognize proper cases and furnish advice, provided their trustees and staff were willing, their doctors informed on the subject and supplies available.

It has taken more than a year to induce a few leading institutions to agree to make the study and develop the means of giving contraceptive advice in legally suitable cases. The committee has worked with one nurse to visit settlements and institutions to make inquiries and to follow-up, and one stenographer with a short-time library worker; with a doctor (who was traveling) consenting to undertake our foreign study, while an unsalaried medical secretary gave odd times to getting reports together and summarized.

The Committee on Maternal Health, thus, has under way clinical, chemical and laboratory studies which in due time with proper supervision and adequate professional collaboration and sufficient funds, should obtain the medical facts. One can attempt, in clinical tests, to set apart the purely medical from the economic considerations involved in a consideration of birth control. This is our present thesis. But this segregation is feasible only in part. The problem of contraception forms but one section of a study that must be conducted by a well-balanced group with wide interests,—a group that would take up the interlocking and overlapping problems of fertility and sterility and normal sex life, with the weighty bearing of these matters on individual character, and on family and community well-being. The sociological and religious aspects must be held constantly in mind. The work of the various organizations that are in touch with these questions must be headed toward coordination.

GERTRUDE MINTURN PINCHOT

Why Mental Hygiene in Colleges?

MOST of the colleges in the country are actively interested in the mental health of their students. For a number of years Princeton has taken a leading part in increasing the welfare and efficiency of its students through offering help in their problems of adjustment. Dartmouth has a full-time professor of mental hygiene. West Point has found good use for a psychiatrist and now Minnesota, Vassar, Brown, Vermont and many others are endeavoring to provide their students with constructive assistance in the problems of securing and maintaining nervous and mental health and efficiency.

Mental hygiene has always been needed in the colleges, but we have only recently realized the fact and only comparatively recently have we had it to offer. College men and women are selected almost altogether on the basis of intellectual attainment with little or no consideration of physical health, emotional stability, personality defects, or other psychopathological handicaps. For years we have witnessed far too many "nervous-breakdowns," suicides, and failures, to say nothing of mediocrity among our college populations. For years we have stood idly by while boys and girls spent years of study—while their parents spent large amounts of money in preparation for a so-called higher education—only to end in nervous ill-health that should have been foreseen long before it happened. We have been educating our young people to be teachers, preachers, lawyers and doctors, yet never have we taught them to understand themselves, much less to be leaders of others or parents of children. Fears, indecisions, inferiority complexes, sublimations and delusions, all have a basis, as well as having a bearing on human conduct. How can our college professor or our minister direct our training—or even his own—when he knows nothing about mental mechanisms, either normal or abnormal?

Some educators and even some physicians have said, "We

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must not make our colleges into nurseries by too much attention to nerves, nutrition and organized recreation." Nothing is farther from the minds of those who have the welfare of our students at heart, from the point of view of their nervous systems; but is it not the responsibility of the college to graduate those who seek education as well equipped to use that education as is possible; and have the colleges not in the past been directly responsible for many so-called "nervous breakdowns" of their students? When we read of the tremendous casualty list in the freshman year in our leading colleges, we must perforce wonder what is wrong either with the students or with the institutions. Some will say that the students have not been properly prepared. This is, of course, true in many instances, but those of us who have surveyed the nervous systems of some of the college students believe that there is a rather large casualty list resulting from preventable maladjustments.

If mental hygiene work can prevent even 1 per cent of students from falling victims of nervous illness, and another 1 per cent of failures through maladjustment, is it not then the responsibility of the college to make this effort toward reducing the number of cripples turned out of our colleges? We all know that many who graduate from college produce only mediocre careers in after years, and, again, is it not possible that a large number of these could be helped to lead much more efficient and consequently happier lives if something were done to help them to know themselves and to handle their own problems? Contrary to the experience of private practice and hospital work, where we are accustomed to first see our patients only after months, and sometimes years of nervous invalidism, in the colleges we find the young men and women, even those who have developed definite neuroses, with their disorders still in a formative period. Usually a rather brief interview serves to spread before us all the individual's problems of adjustment; perhaps half the cases we may see in college can be helped to an adjustment in one or two interviews. When rightly approached no individuals are more eager to understand themselves and their problems than are the usual college students.

Many students suffer a conflict between the ideals of early home training and the modern freedom of college life:

H. A. R. was a junior in college when he was sent to me by one of his professors who stated that he had become so nervous and so depressed his personality seemed completely changed. Brought up under the strictest New England home training which demanded abstinence from dancing and card playing, and an unswerving adherence to certain religious dogma, he began early in college life to suffer a conflict between an adherence to the teachings of home and an acceptance of some of the college activities, especially dancing and card playing. He went through two years with very satisfactory marks, but in the third year he began to fall down badly. The final breaking point came when he openly denounced the social activities of some of his fraternity mates. He was laughed at by many of them and became almost a social outcast. In addition to these upsetting factors, a course in the philosophy of religion, which presented a new conception of some of the religious teachings, further added to the disquietude of mind.

H. A. R. struggled with this conflict for weeks and finally came to this conclusion: he had either to be disloyal to the teaching of father and mother, if he were to remain in college, or give up college and thus lose his most cherished ambition, which was to be a college graduate. He could not make a decision and in his overwrought condition could see no way out except through self-destruction.

With these facts before the examiner, it was not difficult to show the patient that there was a middle ground which might give due consideration both to the early training and to the modern freedom. The cooperation of the family had to be sought in helping the boy to make his adjustment. This done, the patient went back to his work with a new philosophy, not at first altogether compelling. Progressively, however, he was able to get a better understanding of himself, and now he has graduated from college, and gives promise of being a successful teacher, with a thoroughly satisfactory adjustment of his previous conflicts.

An example of an emotional upset with repression, and an educationally disastrous attempt at sublimation, may serve to illustrate the early neurosis, dissipated after a few interviews:

W. L. completed two years in a western university very successfully. The third year she failed in every subject, and had it not been for the wisdom of an understanding dean she would have been summarily dismissed from the university. On the basis of her previous record the dean felt something must have happened to her nervous system during the third year, and told her to consult a specialist and that her reinstatement would depend upon the advice of the specialist.

At the first interview with this girl, it was difficult to obtain from her more than the statement that she believed she had taken up some social activities which had so interfered with her studying that she had not been able to prepare herself for the examinations. It seemed obvious that some underlying cause was at work, and in a second interview she told the following story:

During the summer vacation, at the end of her second year, she had gone out boating with a girl friend and the friend's father. A sudden storm came up, capsized their boat which could not be righted, and the three clung to the boat many hours. During that night, the girl friend, who was rather frail, died from exposure, and our patient and her friend's father held the lifeless body on the boat, while struggling to maintain their own hold. In the morning boats passed but not near enough to heed their plight, and it was not until four o'clock on the following afternoon—over twenty-four hours after the accident—that they were picked up in a state of extreme exhaustion. Our patient was taken to her home where her family immediately adopted the wrong attitude of never referring to the incident, not even allowing her to see her friend's family later, and going so far as to forbid the subject of boats and water in their family circle. W. L. then began a repression which her family not only encouraged but insisted upon. She was in a very nervous state the rest of the summer, but returned to her college work only to find that when she picked up a book and endeavored to concentrate on her lesson, the whole picture of the tragedy of the summer came up before her and she had to give up her attempt at studying. In an effort to forget, she plunged into a mad social whirl; she became the head of her sorority activities and through her energy in this direction was able to secure the best delegation that her sorority had had for years, but she was unable to study. The mad whirl of forgetting through social activities continued and resulted in her failure at examination time.

This girl had no realization of her problem. The explanation proved a great relief. Of course, a further step had to be taken in explanation to the family, but with their cooperation a more natural attitude toward the emotional experience was obtained. She had a chance to relieve her repression; after a summer with mild out-door activities, light reading—begun in small doses—she regained an adjustment that allowed her to concentrate and to handle her own problem, and she has now graduated.

This girl said that had she been dismissed from college she had planned not to go to her home, but to disappear from sight, try to obtain work where she was not known and, if she could not become economically independent, commit suicide. Thus the cause for a scholastic failure was determined, and remedied, the college course was completed, and a human ship-wreck was averted.

P. L. was a senior in college. He was an only child, a fact which carries with it many problems of adjustment. His father was dead. His mother was a neurotic woman who was

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constantly announcing to the boy that she was about to be carried away by a severe heart disease. The mother endeavored to keep this boy constantly in her presence and under her influence. He was a brilliant fellow and, as most brilliant people are, sensitively constituted. After two years in college in his home town, he felt he was not getting the training he wanted and emancipated himself to the extent of transferring to a distant college. His mother cut off his financial help and he was forced to support himself and, for financial reasons, had to live a considerable distance from the college, which necessitated six miles of walking each day in addition to tending fires, shoveling snow and cutting wood. He had insufficient nourishment, lost much weight and, with his studies and examinations, became so acutely exhausted that he developed an actual psychosis. The few days in the local hospital did not suffice and it was necessary for him to go to a sanatorium. Here he was found to have an abnormally low blood pressure, a considerable loss of weight, an inability to sleep, some confusion and marked apprehension.

Physical up-building was soon accomplished, but an equally important therapeutic measure had to be carried out in showing him his own tendency to over-react to situations both physical and mental and give him the right perspective regarding his mother's nervous illness; in brief, so to regulate his thinking, feeling and acting, that his highly organized nervous system would be protected both from physical exhaustion and over-emotional stimulation and too great intellectual effort.

P. L. had to remain out of college for six months, but was able to return, has graduated, and is keeping well.

In such mental hygiene work as these cases illustrate, we must have the closest cooperation between the directors of physical health and physical activities, the personnel and vocational departments, the psychology department, the dean's office and the leaders in undergraduate activities. Without such cooperation, many cases needing help would be missed altogether, and many others would be seen so late that almost irreparable damage would be done.

At the present time the mental hygiene work in various colleges is carried on in association with different departments; in some colleges the mental hygiene consultant is associated with the department of hygiene. At Dartmouth, the work has been done in association with the department of personnel research, which serves as a vocational clearing house as well as a department for the investigation of personnel problems, especially those related to a study of the psychological tests of freshman year, and which sees large numbers of men who have problems of adjustment, educational, social and personal. These cases are referred to the mental hygiene consultant when there appears to be any problem which arises from an improperly functioning nervous system. It is yet impossible to be dogmatic as to where mental hygiene belongs in a college organization; the decision must be based on local situations. My own belief is that mental hygiene should be an integral part of the health organization of our colleges, depending upon the mental hygiene consultant in charge of the work to bring about the necessarily close cooperation with all other parts of the college machinery. With a full-time physician in charge of the work, some plan should be worked out whereby every member of the freshman class may be briefly surveyed as to nervous reactions, either through a questionnaire, or, perhaps better, by brief personal interviews; those men and women who show any difficulties of adjustment should be seen a second time. In this way many potential maladjustments could be foreseen and undoubtedly corrected. A certain small percentage of cases would probably have to be seen periodically in order that they might be helped not only to mental health but also to a higher degree of mental efficiency.

In addition to the constructive service we can render the maladjusted individuals, there is, perhaps, an equally great opportunity in instructing all undergraduates in the facts underlying mental health. What service to himself, his community or his nation is an intellectual giant who is racked with emotional upsets, flights from reality, and unmastered conflicts? How can we hope to produce the highest type of teachers, lawyers, ministers, doctors, industrial captains, and, above all, parents, on mathematics, languages, sociology and chemistry, even with the addition of academic philosophy and psychology? Many of the ills of present day society would be cured if, in our educational system, we introduced the teaching of those facts that will help each one of us to understand and direct that powerful but complex organ, our brain, in which resides not only our intellect but also our emotions and makes of each one of us a marvelous dynamo wherein struggle instincts and judgments, faith and uncertainty, desires and inhibitions.

In the past we have been left to "muddle through," and while many of us have had balancing factors enough to carry us through to what the world calls normal achievement, many have been failures, and many more, in spite of a college education, have swelled the ranks of the inferior. We have been puzzled or shocked by the presence of the defaulting bank president, the boy bandit, the faithless wife, and the college-graduate murderer, not realizing or trying to direct the personality potentialities in each one of us.

Our colleges have a wonderful opportunity. Mental hygiene offers, at least in part, the means by which to meet such opportunity, and I cannot believe it will be long before every college in the country gives wise and considerate attention to the mental health of their students, as well as caring for their bodies and their intellects.

ARTHUR H. RUGGLES, M. D.

A HEALTH STORE has become a part of the program of health education at the Cincinnati School for Crippled Children. It carries supplies such as tooth brushes, tooth paste, nail files, soap, and the like, housed in a glass case in the schoolroom, and each child in turn runs it for a week, combining a short course in salesmanship with a little concentrated arithmetic, and handing out a health talk with his wares. The materials are sold at cost, and the families as well as the children themselves have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the scheme.

NURSES proverbially are paid poorly and worked hard. It is, therefore, especially gratifying to read the announcement of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor that a bequest of $300,000 from the late Emily Howland Bourne will make it possible for that organization to open a convalescent and rest home for nurses of the New York Metropolitan Area. The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross will share the management and the cost of conducting the home with the A.I.C.P. Property has already been purchased at Babylon, L. I., and it is expected that the institution will be opened in about two months, with facilities to care for about five hundred nurses each year.

IRONDEQUOIT, Monroe County, New York state, underwent a disease census some time ago. So when chickenpox and mumps recently made their appearance the health officer consulted his census cards and obtained from them the names of the parents whose children had not had the diseases. A circular was sent at once to these parents, warning them to watch their children carefully, describing the first symptoms,

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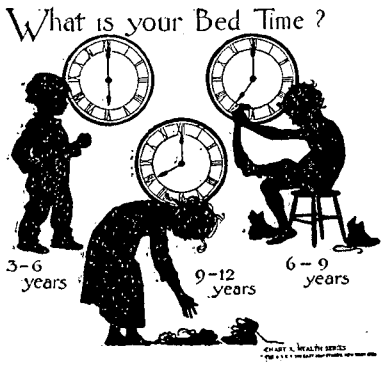


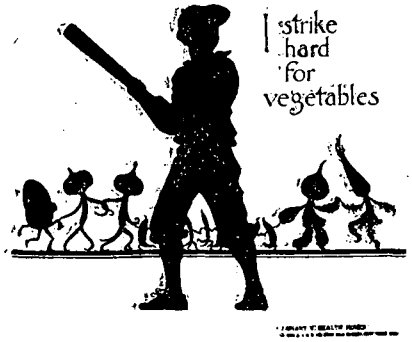
ON THIS PAGE ARE SIX OF A SERIES OF TWELVE NEW HEALTH CHARTS JUST ISSUED BY THE A. I. C. P.

and reminding them of their legal responsibility to report cases of contagious disease if no physician is in attendance and to keep the children away from public gatherings. The work of preparing and getting out the notices was far less, according to Health News, the publication of the New York State Department of Health, than would have been caused by an extensive outbreak of either of the diseases.

PROBABLY 1924 was the best year for health ever recorded by the United States and Canada. At any rate, it was the best year ever recorded for the 16,000,000 industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who constitute about one seventh of the combined populations of the two countries, and whose experience usually reflects accurately the conclusions which later become evident from the official mortality statistics. This is the first year when every important cause of death has shown a decrease as compared with the preceding year. Probably the greatest single public health achievement, the company declares, was the decrease in the deathrate from tuberculosis; for the first time in years the death rate from alcoholism showed a decline; there was a hopeful decrease in the deaths incidental to child-bearing, and in deaths from diabetes, the latter probably due in part to the extension of the insulin treatment. Cancer showed a slight decline, chiefly among the younger age groups, who may have been influenced to seek early treatment by the extensive educational propaganda in that field. Heart disease showed the first backward drop since 1919, though it is possible that this improvement may have been due to the absence of widespread influenza epidemics, which tend to hasten the deaths of persons afflicted with heart disease. While there was a very slight decline in fatal accidents from all causes, the automobile fatalaties increased from 15.4 to 16 per 100,000. The number of deaths due to automobile accidents has doubled since 1916, tripled since 1915, quadrupled since 1913; and increased seven fold since 1911 in the experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1924 automobiles killed more of their policy holders than diabetes, influenza, or diphtheria, and nearly four times as many as typhoid fever.

WHAT a health demonstration may mean to a community is suggested in the products and by-products of the past year's work of the Commonwealth Fund at Fargo, North Dakota: two summer playgrounds in the city parks financed by the Rotary Club; open air school started by the Board of Education; tuberculosis cases and contacts uncovered by a special study in cooperation with the National Tuberculosis Association; consumption of milk by school children increased two and one half times; silver cup offered by the Commercial Club for the school with the best health record; mothers urged to be present at the physical examinations of their children—with a resulting attendance of 65 per cent in one school; cooperation of the dentists in a dental program for school children; increase throughout the entire school year in the weight-for-height of the school children. Similar gains arising from the demonstration in Athens, Georgia, and Rutherford County, North Carolina, are listed in the report of the Commonwealth Fund for 1924. Courses in health education have been established in the Normal Schools of both communities.

OREGON has joined the list of states which require annual physical examinations of children in the elementary schools by a recently enacted bill sponsored by Representative William F. Woodward. "Our State Superintendent of Public Instruction will use all the agencies at hand for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the law," Mr. Woodward writes. "Our State Board of Health has offered to cooperate freely. We have county nurses in some nine counties of the state, and in these areas it will be possible to carry forward the work without difficulty. The various medical societies have also promised to assist, all this without charge. The whole idea seemed very revolutionary to many legislators and any effort toward securing an appropriation would have probably defeated the measure. We have districts practically without highways where skilled medical and surgical aid is well-nigh impossible to secure. We have approximately 140,000 school children in our state and over half of them, at least, will come under the provisions of the law."



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COMMUNITIES

A Letter to a Church Federation Secretary

When the Rev. Ross W. Sanderson asked, in the January Survey Midmonthly, "What is a council of churches good for?" he opened up a question of growing interest and concern to those who think in community-wide terms of the organization of social forces. Here the executive of a community chest approaches the question from the other side of the fence. In a later number Mr. Sanderson will return to the subject with an article telling just what a number of church federations are finding to do along the boundary-line that distinguishes them from "secular" groups

YOU have held your new position long enough now to permit you to wonder whether you were wise in accepting it. No doubt you are labeling those doubts as cowardly, but I hope you won't mind my saying that I think they are quite natural. Personally, I entertain doubts as to whether anyone who is not in his native right a true prophet of religion is wise in accepting the job you now hold. Will anything less than the revolutionary influence of a new religion bring order out of the conflicting creeds and institutional interests of the Protestant churches? I doubt it. Still, I also doubt, on second thought, the ability of a real religious prophet to get himself recognized by his own generation to the point required for election to such secretaryship as yours, or to get himself recognized twice alike in any succeeding one. So the doubts cancel, and we are back where we started; you are the secretary of the church federation.

I suppose you have thought yourself through to the point of wanting both a religious and a social program for your federation, admitting that the distinction is useful, and I suppose you have conceived that since the federation is in somewise charged with bringing the churches together, it will probably be easier to do that through an activity than through a line of thought.

Shall it be evangelism? That certainly is a religious activity. What others? Not so easy. What about the social program? Now here is where you are likely to face a real temptation, namely, to turn the church federation into an almost exclusively social service agency. The possibilities of activity seem so inexhaustible.

IN the first place, there seems to be an unusually clear field for service in the direction of repression and reform. Where are the former Committees of One Hundred, or Committees of Thirteen, as the case may have been, that once assisted the police in various and sundry ways? The police apparently still need assistance, and the result is that you may shortly find yourself investigating burlesque shows, acting as movie censor, running down boot-leggers, and raiding houses of prostitution, with or without the aid of a committee, and with or without the cooperation of the police, depending upon the degree to which your zeal is tempered with discretion. Of course, you won't keep it up forever.

Sooner or later you will discover Walter Lippman's Preface to Politics, which is in outline a criticism of the Chicago vice repression campaign, and in substance a query which, considered seriously, reforms reformers. Why can't the positive attacks, the preventive, constructive ways of helping the situation grip our imaginations strongly enough to permit them at least to leaven our intolerance? Perhaps it is only another example of the naive faith Americans have in organization, but I can't help feeling that there is a certain justification for asking a constructive program, rather than a repressive program, from a federation that has ambitions to unite under one banner all of the Protestant followers of Jesus in the community.

OF course you will feel that too, and you will find yourself drawn in the direction of social case-work. What your preliminary essays in this field may be doesn't much matter. The idea will strike you suddenly some day, that all charity, all social work, should be performed by the church, and in the name of the church. There will be a species of familiarity about the idea, but also an exuberance that will mark it as reborn. Here is the social program of the churches, of the church federation. Why hasn't this been seen before? Why has social work been organized so almost entirely under other auspices than those of the church? Because the churches have given all their time and energy to theology and theological differences? Because there has been no church federation to discover the common meeting ground of faith and draw them together in good works?

At any rate the church federation is here to do both of those things now.

The church appears, when you first think of it, to have a rightful claim to the social service function. Once all charity was of the church. Church people even now probably give most of the money that supports social work. Moreover, the church is the source of the charitable impulse, the force that makes men want to help their neighbors. It is time the church came into her own as the great administrator as well as the great cultivator of good will.

On the other hand, you will be impressed with the idea that social work needs the church. Isn't this the answer to those plausible accusations one constantly hears about modern charity? That it is overorganized. That there is too much red tape about it. That it is too much in the hands of experts. That it doesn't make use of religious conversion as the

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starting point of moral reform. That it is stingy with relief.

Now you have it. The church will take over family social work and administer it. The Catholics and the Jews, you will remember, have already done this very thing for their people. All the more reason why the Protestants should do it for theirs. Red tape shall be cut, although of course, the church must keep performance up to a high standard. Religion shall be recognized; in fact it might be well to state that social work as a part of the church program is fundamentally for the purpose of bringing men to God. Volunteers shall be used in large numbers, under competent direction.

Your first conversations with those in touch with reality will be disheartening. The history of the situation is more complicated than your broad generalizations would indicate. Social work has a scientific flavor. Social work has its institutional loyalties. Some of these institutions seem to their friends almost as sacred as the church, if not quite as much so. They have championed principles. They have set standards. The place of religion in social work is not definitely settled, let alone the place of social work in religion. Some of the types of social work that are held least in repute among just those church people whose vision is clearest in respect to the need for church federation, are the ones which have emphasized religious conversion, ready relief, volunteer service and no red tape. Intelligence, character and training seem to be recognized as the desirable qualifications of social workers.

There will be a host of practical problems as well. Does membership in an evangelical church automatically fit one for responsibilities as a volunteer social worker? Probably not. Volunteer social workers must possess a taste and talent for their job, qualifications by no means universal even among Christians. And as a rule volunteers must be appealed to on the basis of those tastes and capabilities, not on the basis of being a Christian, if they are to be enlisted.

What part of the social service job shall be performed by the individual churches, and what part by the church federation? Why shouldn't every church employ a case worker, or if not every one, at least the larger ones? What evidence is there that churches as churches would employ real case workers? What evidence is there that these workers would be free to follow professional standards, without sentimental interference? Or that they could follow them in isolation? Or that a city-wide program fitted to the needs of the community, rather than to the institutional development of the churches, ever could be worked out under these conditions?

Suppose the federation itself would undertake this job. Would there be much time for anything besides family welfare? Wouldn't the federation become almost exclusively a social agency? Would the churches accord sufficient support? Such a program costs heavily, both for service and relief. Would not benevolent individuals necessarily be approached for gifts in addition to such supports as could be secured through the churches? Would these people give any more on the appeal of the church than they do now on the appeal of the community fund?

I am quite sure that you would conclude that enticing as your dream had been, it gave no promise of results better than those obtainable now. Other forms of social work, such for example as probation work in the courts, would also, I am confident, prove under analysis not much more promising. To be significant, the contribution of the church federation to social work must be something unique, something different, and all its own.

HOW may the churches make a unique contribution to social work and the church federation find a social platform? Perhaps you will find the answer through this example.

The church federation has endorsed the child labor amendment. Does that mean that the churches endorse it? Or that the members of the churches will work to ratify it? What would the church federation need to do to make its endorsement of the child labor amendment means something, both from the standpoint of educating church members, and from the standpoint of securing the ratification of the amendment? Can the church federation bring to bear upon the discussion of this question an attitude of mind uniquely unselfish, and free from the impracticality of mere piety? Can the federation render this service for the World Court?

For a host of lesser but important social issues, from wholesome recreation to the sterilization of the unfit?

I believe that it can, but only through a thoroughly representative, yes, laborious, system of committee education and action.

Meanwhile, is the church federation to have no definite connection with the operative social service program of the city? Yes, and to my mind the same as it does to these broader movements. The social service program needs to be explained to the churches and to the church membership. The churches and church membership need to be taught how to use it. The churches need to be taught that it is the natural and fitting expression of the idealism which they as institutions cultivate and that churches as institutions, and charities as institutions are partners in the service of the Church universal.

I know one church body that is realizing such a partnership. This church has a distinct religious message, and a constructive social sympathy. So many of its members are actively identified with the social agencies of the city that it has been remarked that a quorum for a board meeting of almost any charity in town could be got together after morning service. The social work scheme means "we" with this church, not "they," and not in the sense of monopoly, but in the sense of identity. Isn't the cultivation of that spiritual unity the best contribution the church federation can make to the field of operative social service? For my part I think that it is.

So we return to an explanation of my early remark that I feared you might be tempted to over-emphasize the social program of the church federation at the expense of the religious program. You see, after all, the people who make up the churches, make up the social service institutions. If the Christianity of these people is anything more than a name, the social service institutions are Christian. If it is true that the Christian religion is the compelling force that brings social workers to dedicate their lives to service, then it follows naturally that social workers are as a rule Christian in some deeper sense than that which leads the Chinese, for example to classify all Americans as Christians. The contribution which the church can make to social service performance through its own institutional activities is slight. The contribution it can make through educating church people to

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use and support social agencies is greater; but its best contribution of all, from the standpoint both of religious and social program, will have to do with religious thinking. It will have to do with the problem of putting religion and science at each other's service for the inspiration and guidance of the human heart and mind. Perhaps when you have done that you will have produced a church with a more simple creed, but I am confident it will possess a robust will, a will quite in line with social progress, and in sympathy with the instruments that have been forged to achieve it.

HOMER W. BORST

Fifty-four New Playgrounds

THE selection of the winning cities in the 1924 playground gift made through the division of playgrounds of the Harmon Foundation has at last been completed (see The Survey, August 15, 1924, p. 536). Although only fifty were promised, fifty-four playfields have been added to the number of permanent recreation places throughout the United States. When the offer was announced in March of last year, it was expected that perhaps three or four hundred applications would be received. More than eight hundred requests to participate in the gift came in, however, which necessitated a tremendous amount of correspondence in determining the right of many of these to qualify for consideration. This number was then reduced to eighty-eight, which as far as could be determined from the correspondence were grade A applications.

In order to furnish more detailed information regarding local cooperation and activity in recreation development, as well as a knowledge of the sites for which application was made, representatives of the Foundation made personal inspection of these towns. The advisory committee assisting in the selection was: Howard S. Braucher, secretary Playground and Recreation Association of America; Lee F. Hanmer, director department of recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, and Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary National Child Labor Committee. After all the information was in, it was found that fifty-four of the propositions were so nearly equal in merit that a choice which would eliminate any was almost impossible. Mr. Harmon, therefore, solved the difficulty by increasing his gift to include them all.

Thirty-one states are represented in the selection, Ohio leading with four winning towns, while Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas follow with three awards for each state. Four of the successful applications were initiated directly for the purpose of developing playgrounds for colored children, the one in Mobile being initiated and carried through by a colored physician of that city. The list follows:

ALABAMA
Mobile (Colored)
Tuscaloosa
ARKANSAS
Paragould
Russellville
Stuttgart
CALIFORNIA
Ocean Beach
Tracy
COLORADO
Alamosa
FLORIDA
Fort Lauderdale
GEORGIA
Canton
IDAHO
Twin Falls
ILLINOIS
Harvey
INDIANA
Bicknell
KANSAS
Coffeyville (Col'd)
Neodesha
KENTUCKY
Madisonville
Mayfield
LOUISIANA
Alexandria
DeRidder
Houma
MARYLAND
Salisbury
MICHIGAN
Muskegon
Sturgis
St. Joseph
MINNESOTA
Pipestone
West St. Paul
Worthington
MISSOURI
Chaffee
NEBRASKA
Kearney
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Claremont
NEW YORK
Herkimer
NORTH DAKOTA
Williston
OHIO
Bucyrus
Fremont
Sidney
Wapakoneta
OKLAHOMA
Mangum
Okmulgee
OREGON
Bend
PENNSYLVANIA
Scranton
Stroudsburg
SOUTH CAROLINA
Dillon
Marion
Orangeburg (Col'd)
TENNESSEE
Elizabethton
Martin
Rockwood
TEXAS
Fort Worth (Col'd)
San Antonio
Stamford
UTAH
Provo
VERMONT
Windsor
WASHINGTON
Hillyard
WEST VIRGINIA
Point Pleasant

While the limit of contribution for each playground on the part of the Harmon Foundation is $2,000 it is interesting to note that in order to secure the desired sites an average expenditure of more than $3,200 was necessary. These funds have been supplied through local contribution or by local appropriations. No tract of less than two acres was considered and one site of fifty-one acres has been secured. The average area is more than five and one-half acres. In a number of instances the owners have materially reduced the price of the land, selling below the market value, in order to secure the playground. Others have volunteered to return the purchase price for developmental work in making the ground an ideal recreation place.

In addition to the requirement that towns must have a resident population of three thousand or more and show a 30 per cent growth since 1900, the conditions of the gift also require that a minimum maintenance and development program be assured for the first five years. This provision was made to insure the selection of playfields in towns where the development would be such as to make them recognized community assets and an inspiration both locally and nationally for the spreading of the permanent playground idea.

In many communities selected for this gift, plans include a very much larger program than required as a minimum by the Foundation. It is just another proof of the fact that the progressive and alert town will respond in large measure to an incentive toward greater self-help. Beyond question it is the permanent land feature that has aroused such great interest. The Foundation looks to these new centers, as well as those already established, as invaluable factors in stimulating wide national activity in the acquisition of adequate play space in every American community.

The fields newly established, as well as those of longer standing, seventy-six in all, are eligible to compete for two sets of prizes offered by the Foundation during the year ending March 1, 1926, one set to the community, organization or person responsible for the most effective missionary effort to bring about the purchase or acquisition of permanent play space in other sections of the same community, or other towns; the other set to those fields showing the greatest progress in expansion, improvement and supervision during the year.

To encourage the establishment of further permanent playfields the Foundation also offers to expend $10,000 this year in contributions toward the purchase of land which is to be permanently dedicated for playground uses. The appropriation for each field will be 10 per cent of the purchase price, but in no case will more than $200 be available and the gift is to be made as final payment for the land, the deed being vested in the town council or the board of education. Towns must give satisfactory evidence of growth, but there is no requirement that play places thus established be known as Harmon Fields unless they wish to be eligible for maintenance allowances or development offers which may be made from time to time.

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What the Southern Division Did for the South

On February 5 "funeral services" were held for the Southern Division of the American Red Cross under the auspices of the Atlanta chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. Some paragraphs are quoted here from the oration by Burr Blackburn, secretary of the Georgia Council of Social Agencies. Another ceremony dealing more personally with Joseph C. Logan, retiring division manager, is noted on the Shoptalk page in this issue

WHAT has been the post-war contribution of the Red Cross to the social progress of the South?

In other sections of the country this may be measured in terms of active chapters, ex-service men rehabilitated, nursing and family service, Juniors enlisted, disasters handled, etc., etc. But these things rank low in the list of values for which the South is indebted to the American Red Cross.

Except in a few fertile spots, the field of social work in the South was a washed out, broken down, sour, dilapidated field. Like much of our tenant-robbed land, it wouldn't grow anything. National agencies and untrained local uplifters had scattered a few nitrates here and there, but the crop was ragged and the profit almost nil. The war period developed a wet weather growth of lady bountifuls and patrioteers, but the first hot peace time spell dried them out and withered them to the roots. There was no life in the ground.

It was too big a job for an ordinary tenant. The terraces needed rebuilding. Seemingly profitless crops of legumes had to be plowed back without reaping and turned in deep season after season before the soil could be ready for rotating crops. There is nothing in farm life that takes more faith and vision and perseverance than the reclaiming of worn out, washed out land.

Six years have passed. Red Cross field representatives, bureau chiefs and Red Cross division officers with state departments and state universities have been out in the gullies building terraces. Many a Red Cross Chapter has been plowed under. Scores of enthusiastic chapter executives and public health nurses are under the soil, buried beneath the red clay clods. Few of them realized what they were doing—just as the humble pea vine perhaps never knows what life it puts back into the played-out hillside.

But the old field will grow things now—something besides weeds. There are signs of fertility here, there and everywhere—not only Red Cross chapters but family agencies and public departments and recreation services and community chests. The vitality in the soil is the result of education—education and more education—putting in workers against insurmountable odds, impossible situations, plowing them in and then planting others.

We begin to have people in the South who can understand case work and children's work and health service, boards of directors who replace incompetents with trained personnel. And we in the South owe much to the Red Cross for this new life that is stirring in the social work field. We may say that it could never have been, but for the Division Headquarters. An absentee landlord would never have had the faith and the perseverance of our Logan and Van de Vrede and their corps of bureau chiefs and field staff right here on the ground.

Here in Georgia we may trace much of our growth to the cultural work of the Red Cross. The creation and the constructive service of the State Welfare Department, State Council of Social Agencies, The School for Training Colored Social Workers, the Community Chests, the Children's Code Commission, securing the Athens Health Demonstration, the adoption of the Ellis Health Law in some counties—are all activities in which the Division Headquarters played a constructive part.

Red Cross chapters may live and others spring up as monuments to these years of soil development, but as years pass crops will be planted and garnered that will never know how the strength which they gather from their roots was stored in the soil during these six years past. The South has more, far more to be thankful for to the American Red Cross than just the scattered chapters which survive.

THERE are more girls between fifteen and twenty-four years of age in the country than boys of the same ages, and the girls seem to be flocking from country to city in greater number than the boys. Such were the conclusions of Father Edward Roberts Moore, director of the division of social action of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, in a study which he reported at a recent conference in that city of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. Girls between the ages of fifteen and nineteen form 9.2 per cent of the total population, as against 8.7 per cent for boys; girls of twenty to twenty-four are 9.2 per cent of the total population, boys 8.4 per cent. In Illinois girls of twenty to twenty-four are 9.1 per cent of the total population, but girls of the same ages form 9.9 per cent of the population of Chicago; the figure for all of Massachusetts is 8.8 per cent, for Boston 9.4; for all of Maryland 9.1, for Baltimore 10.1; for all of New York state, 9.4, for New York city 10.5. This tendency toward concentration of girls in the cities is, of course, the more striking when it is recalled that the city birth-rate is less than that for the rural sections. In the country as a whole, again, there are 98.3 males to every 100 females between the ages of fifteen and nineteen; in the cities there are 91.5 boys of these ages to 100 girls. In the 20-24 year age-group the boys stand 95.3 to every 100 girls; the country over; but in the cities they fall to 91.3 for every 100 girls. In the city of Des Moines alone there were found to be 791 girls from fifteen to nineteen and 1403 from twenty to twenty-four in excess of the number which there would have been if the division of the sexes had matched that of the country as a whole. Here are facts to stiffen the program of girls-work agencies in the cities.

AN interesting contribution to the problem of housing the self-supporting single woman in the city is being made by the Hotel Irvin for Women, Inc., a limited-dividend corporation which plans to build on New York's west side an apartment house exclusively for women, to be let furnished in suites of four rooms which will presumably be shared by two or three tenants. As compared with the prevailing rates for furnished

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rooms the rents are not high, especially when it is considered that the use of a private living-room and well-appointed kitchen is included in the rent of each apartment. The enterprise is to be self-supporting and will have none of the custodial aspects sometimes associated with housing for girls. It is directed by a group of men and women prominent in the civic life of New York.

THE JUSTLY famous financial statements of the Corn Exchange Bank in New York, which are so readable and so readily understood that they are used as advertising copy in theatre programs along with What the Man Will Wear, have had few counterparts in the reports of social agencies. The idea that financial reports must be competently audited in order to carry conviction has been pretty firmly established, thanks largely to the pioneers in the charity endorsement movement. But the idea that they can be good copy is still an unfamiliar one, and few publicity persons in social work offices have learned to strike the happy medium between the gushing paragraph which carries no conviction and the elaborate welter of the ordinary balance-sheet which carries no gleam of interest. The report from the Girl Scouts, below, is an interesting sample of a financial statement treated with imagination and a shrewd sales-sense: the explanatory paragraphs alongside the columns of figures, as well as the wording of the separate items in everyday rather than bookkeeper's English, help to catch and hold the reader's interest as no bare statement could do. The report takes its cue from the contrast between the girls of sixty years ago—with "squeezed-up feet, squeezed-up waist, squeezed-up body and squeezed-up mind" and the Girl Scout of today, "muscular and wiry, skin tanned, hair "pert bobbed and brown," "competent, valiant, resourceful." The booklet is cut to the silhouette of a befurbelowed damsel of the earlier day.

ACCORDING to figures given by Congressman Albert Johnson the total admissions of immigrants during the fiscal year which ends June 30 next will be approximately 460,000, or about 47 per cent less than the total for the last fiscal year. But in spite of the fact that American consuls abroad are now presumed to be sifting out applicants for immigration visas the proportion of rejections at the ports of entry seems, on the face of the returns, to have increased. Rejections to December 31 indicate that the total for the fiscal year will be 13,024, which is only 14 per cent less than the total for last year, in spite of the large shrinkage in total inflow.

GIRL SCOUTS, INC.

Financial Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 1924

INCOME

Every Girl Scout helps support her own organization with her dues of 50 cents a year.

Money Received:	
Registration Fees, Troop Fees and Council Dues	$61,669.50
The Field, to promote Scouting in the Field	
From Regular Sources	16,332.14
From Individuals	2,614.00
From Miscellaneous,—and Profit and Loss Adjustments	1,437.49
Contributions and donations are used to extend Scouting among the girls of our country. The Borough of Manhattan	30,750.70
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, to be expended only for the extension of educational work	29,172.12
Training Course Receipts and Dues	2,464.47
Through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial service is being rendered to hundreds of communities through the training of Girl Scout leaders. Convention Fees and Training Course Receipts	1,741.94
Pageant Receipts	84.20
Girl Scout Leader Subscriptions	51.90
Sales and Subscriptions:	
American Girl Magazine and money for advertising space therein	28,562.39
Troop fees, council dues, and the profits from sales pay our operating expenses. Rental of moving picture film,—"The Golden Eaglet"	420.00
Interest on money deposited in banks	482.65
Miscellaneous Income	95.83
All accounts of the Girl Scouts are audited monthly by a certified public accountant. Income from sales of equipment and supplies, including commissions and discounts allowed the Girl Scouts.	53,512.71
TOTAL	$229,392.04

GIRL SCOUTS, INC.

Financial Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 1924

EXPENSES

		WHAT IS DONE WITH THE MONEY
Salaries:		
Administration	$15,094.41	Through "Administration" help is given to individual troops, local councils and rural troops.
Field Service	65,118.38	
American Girl	16,582.38	
Educational Unit	17,553.20	
Travel:		
Administration	3,823.48	
Field & Education	17,291.41	
Educational Unit	10,254.13	
American Girl	432.31	
Other Expense—Educational Unit	1,622.80	Through "Travel" the direct, personal assistance of trained workers is rendered our girls' groups.
Expense of National Convention	1,841.85	
Organization Expenses, Legal Expense, etc.	1,329.95	
Cost of Training Classes	91.18	
Equipment—Camp Andree Clark	5,000.00	
Cost of Publishing, The American Girl Magazine	24,794.93	
Cost of Publishing, The Field Leader	2,366.92	
Cost of Rent and House Service, including alterations and repairs	6,137.05	Through our "Educational" work Leaders are trained in what girls need and can wisely undertake.
Cost of Stationery and Printing	12,562.83	
Cost of Expressage and Postage	5,440.88	
Cost of Telephone and Telegraph	2,323.16	
Cost of Insurance and Compensation	455.80	
Depreciation of Office Furniture and Fixtures	1,746.14	
Cost of checking and auditing our accounts by certified public accountant	487.50	The "American Girl" is more than an interesting magazine—it is a magazine of ideals.
Cost of Propaganda and Publicity, including Exhibits	9,590.98	
Collection Charges and Exchange	116.14	
Miscellaneous Expenses connected with various departments	978.92	
Adjustments of various charges and credits to the Profit and Loss Account on our books	39.67	
Gain of Income over Expense, to be used for running Expenses of 1925	6,315.64	Publicity and Exhibits are the national advertising medium of the Girl Scouts.
TOTAL	$229,392.04	

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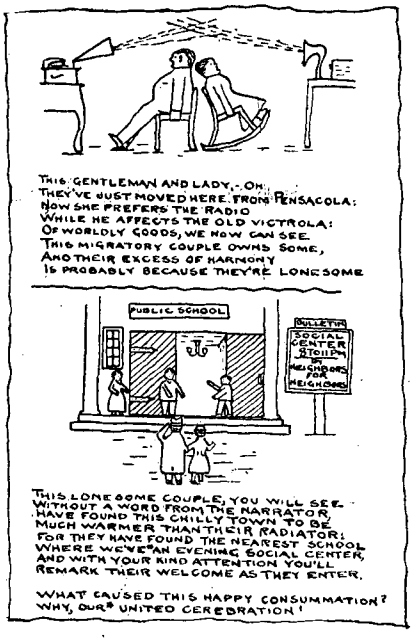
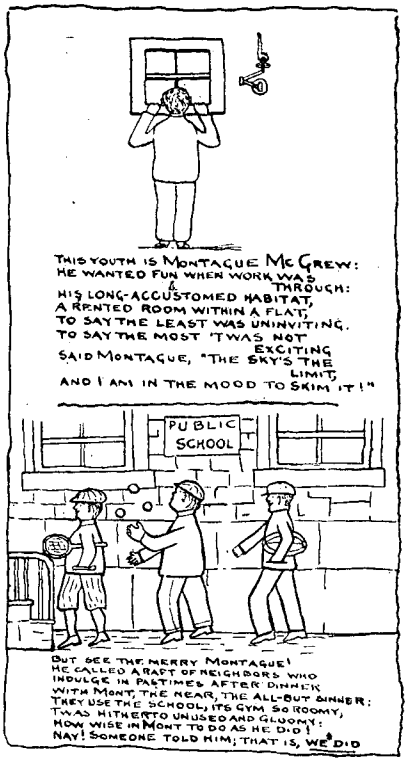
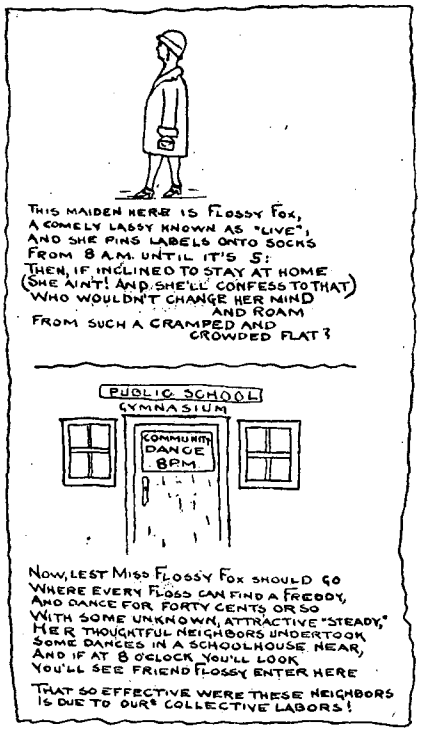
Grin and Give

An Engaging Sample of Publicity That isn't "Sob-Stuff"

MOST people are so sober about helping others to be gay that it is a positive joy to see the publicity of the People's Institute, United Neighborhood Guild (Inc.) of Brooklyn, which has a devious name but goes straight to the point when it advertises itself and its ten community centers. In The Survey for June 15, 1923, its Community Center Primer was offered in evidence to that effect. Here gathered on a single page, is a series of post-cards which are being mailed, one by one, to friends and neighbors of the Institute in Brooklyn, in the hope that a chuckle a week brings a check like a streak—not to mention the general good will on which community enterprises thrive. Each card carries an advance notice of the next so that no momentum will be lost between chuckles. Seymour Barnard, director, admits authorship of both text and pictures

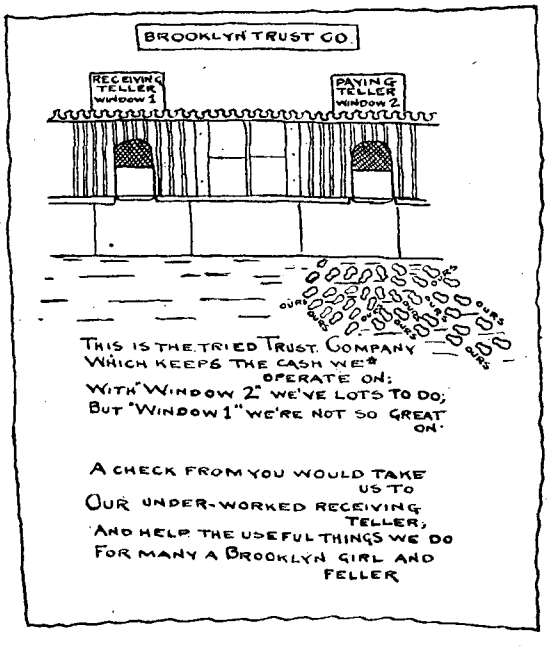

THIS GENTLEMAN AND LADY,-OH
THEY'VE JUST MOVED HERE FROM PENSACOLA:
HOW SHE PREFERS THE RADIO
WHILE HE AFFECTS THE OLD VICTROLA:
OF WORLDLY GOODS, WE NOW CAN SEE
THIS MIGRATORY COUPLE OWNS SOME,
AND THEIR EXCESS OF HARMONY
IS PROBABLY BECAUSE THEY'RE LONESOME
PUBLIC SCHOOL
BULLETIN
SOCIAL CENTER STUNTS
BY NEIGHBORS FOR NEIGHBORS
THIS LONESOME COUPLE, YOU WILL SEE,
WITHOUT A WORD FROM THE NARRATOR,
HAVE FOUND THIS CHILLY TOWN TO BE
MUCH WARMER THAN THEIR RADIATOR:
FOR THEY HAVE FOUND THE NEAREST SCHOOL
WHERE WE'VE AN EVENING SOCIAL CENTER,
AND WITH YOUR KIND ATTENTION YOU'LL
REMARK THEIR WELCOME AS THEY ENTER.
WHAT CAUSED THIS HAPPY CONSUMMATION?
WHY, OUR* UNITED CEREBRATION!


THIS YOUTH IS MONTAGUE MCGREW:
HE WANTED FUN WHEN WORK WAS THROUGH:
HIS LONG-ACCUSTOMED HABITAT,
A RENTED ROOM WITHIN A FLAT,
TO SAY THE LEAST WAS UNINVITING.
TO SAY THE MOST 'TWAS NOT EXCITING
SAID MONTAGUE, "THE SKY'S THE LIMIT,
AND I AM IN THE MOOD TO SKIM IT!"
PUBLIC SCHOOL
BUT SEE THE MERRY MONTAGUE!
HE CALLED A RAFT OF NEIGHBORS WHO
INDULGE IN PASTIMES AFTER DINNER
WITH MONT, THE NEAR, THE ALL-BUT SINNER:
'TWAS HITHERTO UNUSED AND GLOOMY:
HOW WISE IN MONT TO DO AS HE DID!
NAY! SOMEONE TOLD HIM; THAT IS, WE DID


THIS MAIDEN HERE IS FLOSSY FOX,
A COMELY LASSY KNOWN AS "LIVE";
AND SHE PINS LABELS ONTO SOCKS
FROM 8 A.M. UNTIL IT'S 5:
THEN, IF INCLINED TO STAY AT HOME
(SHE AIN'T! AND SHE'LL CONFESS TO THAT)
WHO WOULDN'T CHANGE HER MIND AND ROAM
FROM SUCH A CRAMPED AND CROWDED FLAT?
PUBLIC SCHOOL
GYMNASIUM
COMMUNITY DANCE 8PM
NOW, LEST MISS FLOSSY FOX SHOULD GO
WHERE EVERY FLOSS CAN FIND A FREDDY,
AND DANCE FOR FORTY CENTS OR SO
WITH SOME UNKNOWN, ATTRACTIVE "STEADY,"
HER THOUGHTFUL NEIGHBORS UNDERTOOK
SOME DANCES IN A SCHOOLHOUSE NEAR,
AND IF AT 8 O'CLOCK YOU'LL LOOK
YOU'LL SEE FRIEND FLOSSY ENTER HERE
THAT SO EFFECTIVE WERE THESE NEIGHBORS
IS DUE TO OUR* COLLECTIVE LABORS!

**People's Institute, United Neighborhood Guild (Inc.), 176 Nassau Street, Brooklyn*

THIS MAN IS JONATHAN O'DAY
WHO NEVER THOUGHT HE HAD A SAY
ANENT THE MANY THINGS WHICH SHOULD
BE DONE ABOUT HIS NEIGHBORHOOD:-
MORE PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS, STREETS LESS CLUTTERED:
HE SIMPLY PAID HIS TAX AND MUTTERED.
ALDERMAN
NOW HERE IS THIS SAME J. O'DAY!
HE FOUND THE NEIGHBORS THOUGHT HIS WAY
AND BIDDING THEM FALL IN BEHIND
HE MADE THE CITY FATHERS MIND:
WHO HELPED O'DAY TO DO AS HE DID?
IN ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION, "WE DID!"


BROOKLYN TRUST CO.
RECEIVING TELLER WINDOW 1
PAYING TELLER WINDOW 2
OURS
THIS IS THE TRIED TRUST COMPANY
WHICH KEEPS THE CASH WE* OPERATE ON:
WITH "WINDOW 2" WE'VE LOTS TO DO;
BUT "WINDOW 1" WE'RE NOT SO GREAT ON.
A CHECK FROM YOU WOULD TAKE US TO
OUR UNDER-WORKED RECEIVING TELLER,
AND HELP THE USEFUL THINGS WE DO
FOR MANY A BROOKLYN GIRL AND FELLER

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SOCIAL PRACTICE

The Private Agency and the Feebleminded

WHEN the discovery was made that the feebleminded were not a dead loss to the community and state and that a large percentage could be trained in spite of their handicap to perform—or were indeed already performing—a useful work in this world of ours, a Waterloo was won.

But at first the intelligence quotient with its impressive mathematical front bound our conception of the problem into too exact calculations. The quantitative analysis of intelligence has a tremendous fascination for a certain kind of mind. Later when we realized that feeblemindedness was not a diagnosis, that feeling, emotion, impulse, social opportunities, instinct and good habits were all part of the picture, the problem became aesthetic and social as well as mathematical. Later still we realized that that elusive thing we call personality is found in as many combinations below an I. Q. of 70 as above it; and later still we realized that there is an interrelation of personality and environment perhaps even more compulsive with metally defective persons than with so-called normal persons, which is only to say that the problem of the feebleminded person's adjustment, like that of the cardiac or of the behavior child, is a *case work job*. While feeblemindedness as a pathological condition is relatively simple, feeblemindedness as a social condition is infinitely complex; that is why, when programs of community supervision seem so alluring and so hopeful, the private case working agency with its intimate relationship to people's problems still may have something to say.

From the point of view of the agency, feeblemindedness is not a diagnosis; it is not an isolated intellectual phenomenon but a condition which, in the family group, is found in certain characteristic and not always too reassuring combinations and patterns. In a recent study made for the Charity Organization Society in New York more than 400 records were analyzed where there was a diagnosed problem of feeblemindedness. These were not histories of 400 defective individuals—they were simply 400 "run of the mine" family records where one or more members of the family group were mental defectives, with a total of many more than 400 mental defectives. The interesting and significant part of this analysis was that irrespective of the adequacy or inadequacy of the social adjustments of the mental defective himself, these family groups showed two or three times as much syphilis, tuberculosis, cardiac, and endocrin conditions, alcoholism, immorality and illegitimacy as the ordinary family known to the C.O.S. If you choose to predicate that figures drawn from such sources are not characteristic of the state at large since the C.O.S. deals, generally speaking, with the little privileged and the greatly handicapped, you must also note that in this marginal social group known to the C.O.S. the 6 to 10 per cent in the annual case load of the families which included a mentally defective person, were the least *privileged* and the *most handicapped*—in their group were the most pathological family *combinations* with which the C.O.S. dealt. Lay the blame on any casual factors you will, the interesting, characteristic thing is the pathological social-mental combination. The home index for overcrowding, lack of sanitation, inferior habits of eating and sleeping also was characteristically lower in the feeble-minded group than with the average family known to the C.O.S. If these patterns mean anything to the case worker, they call for wide and often costly social therapy.

WE are all optimistic as to what training can do for the feeble-minded child of normal parents or in a reasonably normal home, but what of the inadequate children of a feebleminded parent, of the feebleminded children of mentally diseased or mentally defective parents? It is the two-generation defective home that makes the case worker turn gray before his time. The following cases may seem extreme but we must look at such extremes as well as the more hopeful ones—both exist in the community at the present time.

Mr. B. was irresponsible, feebleminded, chronically out of a job; his chief occupation was flying pigeons on the city roofs. Mrs. B's father had dementia praecox, her brother suffered from involutional melancholia, she herself, with an I.Q. of 51, took drugs and begged on the streets. The marriage was a forced one. The C.O.S. was not able to persuade a protective agency to act in this case and of the four children sacrificed to this home, Joe is a battered little fellow with an I.Q. of 57.

Anna, I.Q. 76, cardiac and endocrin, congenitally syphilitic, married a man whose family has been known intermittently to various social agencies since 1898, during which time the family had deteriorated steadily from alcohol and syphilis. Mr. S. was already a widower with one feebleminded and one borderline child, and the district office took the drastic step of going to the Marriage Bureau and presenting such information as should, under the law, effectively prevent it from issuing a license. A few days after this step the license was issued without any inquiry. Under the law, Anna was committing perjury, and the Marriage Bureau had the facts. It may be that there will be no children of this union of disease and deterioration, but there are already two defective children to be "supervised" in this home. Supervision, of course, is a mockery here.

In the L. family the paternal grandfather suffered from "head injuries" and drank. The grandmother went "insane" for a time. The father has a psychosis; the mother, of a morbid family with six infantile deaths, is a medium grade moron. In 1921 the man lost his position because of delusions of persecution, and a diagnosis of paranoia was made. As his insanity was mild, commitment could not be forced and there was equally no way of committing the mother. In other words, this marriage was permitted to function like an ordinary marriage with all the responsi-

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bilities and privileges of family life. The oldest child is the most normal. The others were rachitic and anaemic with various grades of deficiency. Harry, the fourth child, had a neglected tumor on his face. Elizabeth, the sixth child, is a neglected cripple. The eighth child was born in 1921. A children's agency which had long known the family never felt they could take action even to enforce medical attention for these blighted little folks, because there was a strong bond of family affection and the family were not socially delinquent. Hectored and frightened by various people—without mentality enough to understand what it was all about, the family has drawn in on itself, trying to keep out of sight, and to keep the children off the streets so they will not be noticed. The reader may say that such cases as these are clearly institutional but the point is this, they are not in institutions; they are still in the community; the private agencies are still asked "to supervise them"; and nothing short of dynamite will get them out of the community unless they do something overt.

An unstable young Frenchman married for the second time an unstable young American woman with an I.Q. of 60 and with the very common complications of syphilis. Her family history was not good but the young woman was appealing and there were many elements in the case that looked remediable. The District Office planned to instruct the woman in housekeeping and better care of the children and to improve the general health of the family. The record shows the usual several sided services of employment secured, child placing, educational service, health care, and definite work for family rehabilitation. From April 1920 to November 1922 there were 139 personal calls and interviews, an average of more than one week for two years; 18 calls and interviews were in the nature of investigation and evaluation of the situation; 29 calls were made in the interests of employment, child-placing, health and other treatment; the man was interviewed 14 times personally and the woman 60. There were 18 medical visits and 24 other contacts with clinics and hospitals. In addition there were 79 miscellaneous services, including letters, telephone calls, etc. It was not a "relief case" and only about $40 was expended incidentally during treatment. In November 1922, except for health improvement the home was still utterly miserable. The man's habits were not improved and the whole accomplishment in home training and family training, admitted by the district and corroborated by the record, was practically negligible. This case is cited because it presents an actual problem of supervision in terms of salaries, time, dollars and cents.

GRANTED that most homes are not so deteriorated and that many can—and we know that they can—be successfully supervised, few people not actually up against the job of supervising even the much better type defective home in an uncontrolled environment realize the time, service and money it takes. If the community wants efficiency in supervision the private agency must exercise some judgment as to what it can in common sense undertake. So many people who speak of community supervision seem to stop bookkeeping after the child goes home and is more or less fitted to a job and is earning money instead of costing the state money, but what of the child in homes like the ones I have cited? If I write with less buoyancy than some of my colleagues it is because feeblemindedness in an uncontrolled environment—in a big city like New York—feeblemindedness when it is part of the pattern of dependency, ill health, bad housing, bad associates, alcoholism and lack of recreation has its depressing side. To hope that any immediate program will make whole groups of these people good workmen, good citizens, good parents, good ancestors, is whistling up the wind and folly.

We are going to need every trick in the bag, better institutions, and more colonies, a good machinery for statewide registration, parole and supervision, better administration of our marriage laws, more and better ungraded and special classes, more manual training, more and better trade training and placement and industrial follow up, and more intelligent recognition and responsibility on the part of the case working agency of the types of cases it can supervise successfully. In this age of general enlightenment the private agency is seeing more clearly what it can do within the limits of the working day and common sense, without jeopardizing its service to other and less exhaustive problems. It will gladly do its part in the supervision program as various plans of constructive effort are worked out among us all. Midway between the extremes of so called "preventive" work on the one hand or "palliative" effort on the other, is a rich field where patient educational and re-educational methods of public and private agencies can make a signal contribution. The leadership of such men as Dr. Fernald and Dr. Bernstein gives us all inspiration as to what may be accomplished in this direction.

But in trying to play its part the private agency *must recognize individual difference in defectives.* It will no longer try to commit a feebleminded person just because he is feebleminded and rather a burden but it will make a careful personality and family and environmental study. If there are enough positive elements in the home (and the case worker will have learned to glean and hoard his grains of wheat from unpromising soil), the agency still will try to simplify the problem as much as possible and gear its expectations for a limited performance. Many case workers still expect too much of these handicapped family groups and fail because of lack of understanding.

The case worker will try to see that training forces inside and outside the home are mobilized as far as possible and that the health and living conditions are made as satisfactory as possible. He will then settle down to a long patient period of educational supervision. His success will depend first on his own qualities of leadership, insight and persistence, on the small number of cases per worker requiring this sort of intensive work, on the adequacy of clinical and educational therapy in the immediate community, on decent industrial opportunities, on the organization of family, neighborhood and social forces to help back and carry on the supervision program. Success too implies *some* control over the more flagrant forms of city vice, gambling dens, prostitution, boot-legging and crime gangs. *The environment needs training also.*

As Dr. Taft says "there is no use training feebleminded children for the scrap heap." This problem has long roots and long tendrils. Community supervision will never be simple or cheap or easy. I cannot see things wholesale or panaceas anywhere. I find no merit in a program that wants to jam all feeble-minded persons into institutions or in one that wants to haul them all out into the community. We must not study the feebleminded en masse, or treat them en masse. We need facts as well as courage and hope. We need case studies and more case studies and those over

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long periods of time. We must get away from rule of thumb and test again and again with infinite patience all the ways by which we can assure to these grown up children protection, and happiness, and the sort of social and industrial opportunity in which they can most fully realize themselves.

GORDON HAMILTON

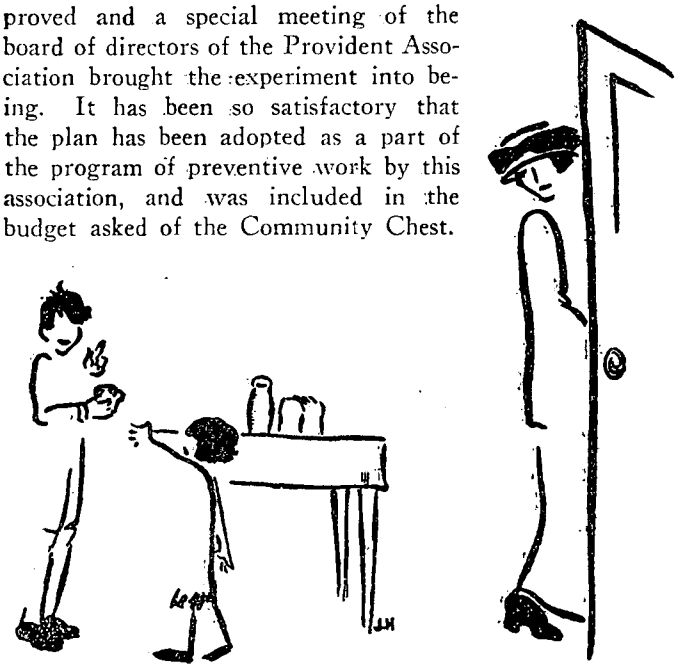
The Housekeeping Center

WE called in a home where there was a pretty young girl of fourteen, with eight other children and the parents. We found the front door glass broken with a bed cover nailed over the door. Inside everything was dreary; dishes unwashed, beds unmade, floors unswept. The children were irregular in school attendance and the mother was a "nagger."

The neighbors had likewise a large family and a supply of dirt. Unwashed dishes, a pan of cold gray dishwater and a stack of soiled clothing occupied one end of the table while the family ate greasy potatoes and watery beans from the other, sharing the dinner and unwashed dishes with the swarms of flies. Two young girls lolled on filthy beds. Our hearts were in our shoes.

Other homes were visited; other problems discovered; discouraged mothers and disgusted fathers were interviewed —always the same conditions; the money which father earned was not spent intelligently, much less systematically. In one home the women spent in a day for meat more than the man earned; there was no family spirit, not even family meals; family recreation was unheard of. So we became a "ways and means committee" and set about formulating some plan by which we could teach home making.

The plan of a housekeeping center came as an inspiration. Could we do it? Money! Money! If we only had money. Why wouldn't that telephone bell let us dream on—but it persisted in ringing until answered. "Can you tell us what the Mizpah Bible Class (First Presbyterian Church) can do to help in your work?" We told our dreams and after several conferences our plan was approved and a special meeting of the board of directors of the Provident Association brought the experiment into being. It has been so satisfactory that the plan has been adopted as a part of the program of preventive work by this association, and was included in the budget asked of the Community Chest.



Drawn by Jean Henry for the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

A beautiful little home with a flower garden was obtained; a teacher of home economics in Topeka High School was engaged as resident worker; a class of six girls entered, and behold! A family of seven, functioning in a perfectly normal way. The first instructions were:

Keep neat and clean.
Do the work given you the best you can.
Scald dishes thoroughly. Wash out dish towel when dirty.
Measure carefully when cooking.
If you spill anything, clean it up at once.
Straighten beds after rest hour.
Cut pictures in dining room only.
Keep back screen hooked.
Be happy and make others happy.
Be *fair, honest* and *industrious.*
Be courteous to company by entertaining them.
Talk in a low voice.
Always remove the bed spread when you lie down.

FIVE DONT'S

Don't lie on beds except during rest hour.
Don't lay things down. Put them back where you got them.
Don't waste time.
Don't throw anything around the house.
Don't leave the bath tub dirty.

A daily schedule was worked out:

Rise at 6:30.
Throw back covers to air.
Drink at least a glass of water.
Wash and comb. Brush teeth.
Prepare breakfast.
Eat, and wash dishes at once.
Make beds.
Clean up house and porches.
Prepare dinner 11-12.
Wash dishes and clean up kitchen and dining room.
Rest hour 1:30-2:30.
Bathe and clean up.
Sew, mend, notebooks, etc.
Prepare supper 5:30-6:00.
Wash dishes.
Recreation.
Bed at 9 o'clock.

To change habits of going to the neighborhood store and purchasing boiled ham at eighty cents per pound and charging it without even asking the price, a balanced menu was planned and the "family" was taught to plan meals. The main points of the instruction ran about like this: Choose food from each of the five groups: mineral foods, protein foods, starchy foods, sweet foods, fat foods. Have a variety from meal to meal and day to day. Consider how many people must be fed and what kind of work they do. Think of money, time and strength. Don't charge—pay cash. Keep the bills and check them and always count your change.

MARKETING

Plan what you want before going to market.
Always ask the price.
Do not get large amounts of perishable foods.
Choose from food. Don't just read the order.
Buy things in season. They are cheaper and have better flavor.
If the prices are higher than you can afford to pay—get something in its place.
Buy medium sized fruit and vegetables.
Always check your bill and count your change.
Don't buy a thing just because it is cheap—be sure you need it.
Remember the good brands.
Buy where you can get things at the cheapest price.

These lessons were followed by instructions in cooking, serving—even in eating. Personal hygiene lessons brought

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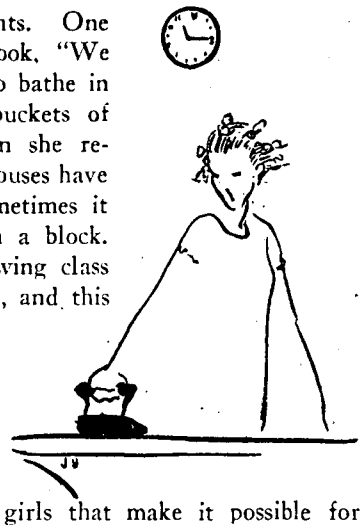
out many original comments. One girl wrote in her note book, "We don't use the same water to bathe in twice." Many are the buckets of water she will carry when she returns home for few of the houses have water in the yard and sometimes it must be carried more than a block. Throughout the year a sewing class is maintained by volunteers, and this year the girls will wear middies, skirts and bloomers of their making.



After two weeks the class changes and a new family occupies the house. Ideals are instilled in the girls that make it possible for them to return to the miserable homes from which they come, with the determination to make the most of them. Two sisters, told that the resident worker would call at their home, promptly replied that she was not wanted; that if she lived in such a "derned old dump" she would not want company. This was the house of dirty dishes and flies. We watched intently for some manifestation that justified us in believing the plan had been helpful. An undesirable relative was eliminated from the home; the house was cleaned and the little girl who "didn't see why you washed woodwork anyhow" set about the scrubbing. As no paint was available, the walls in two rooms were whitewashed, the windows were washed, and the whole family took on the appearance of thrift—so much so that the landlord came out and promptly increased the rent two dollars per month.

Not only is new interest in life created in the immediate family but neighbors run in to borrow the recipe for the "three hour rolls" or to ask "won't you tell us how you cooked the birds that you called veal birds but made out of round steak? We always fry steak but just want to try your way." The note book so beautifully illustrated is brought out and the recipes copied. Thus the Housekeeping Center belongs to the community. Next year in place of one cottage with twenty-four girls there will be two cottages and forty-eight girls to receive the instruction and inspiration. The community knows the Center is here and wants it to stay and will support it through the Community Chest.

VIRGINIA CAMPBELL

Children's Year in Memphis

"PLEASE tell Miss Tann she needn't come out to the home this morning; there won't be any meeting of the admission committee because there aren't any applicants."

This telephone message which came to the Memphis, Tennessee office of the Tennessee Children's Home Society a few days ago gives in a sentence one of the results already obtained by a modest beginning of children's case work service.

About a year ago the Memphis Council of Social Agencies sought the advice of the Child Welfare League of America on some of its pressing problems. It was then in the fourth year of its existence and the Community Fund was preparing for its second drive after a very successful first year. But the orphanages were all full! There was no place to "put" dependent children. The Tennessee Children's Home Society with headquarters in Nashville maintains a branch office in Memphis, but it is empowered by act of the legislature only to place children under the age of seven in free foster homes for the purpose of ultimate adoption. Unfortunately for Memphis many of its children needing help had gone beyond this magic age and, worse still, had parents and relatives of various sorts who strenuously objected to the business of adoption because they wanted and expected to provide for the youngsters later. One orphanage estimated that three-hundred children had been refused in twelve months and was busy on plans for new buildings.

Still worse than the orphanage situation in itself was the dilemma thrust upon the Juvenile Court by this crowding of the institutions. Dependent children are frequently wards of the court; many were not eligible for adoptive homes and the judge, progressive and humane, had no recourse but to confine them with delinquents in the cramped upper floors of the house in which the court is located, or to send them to the Industrial School, again to be thrown with delinquents.

Little time was spent in determining a remedy; the Memphis Council, with energy characteristic of the city, at once set out to finding a worker to undertake general children's case work, to develop boarding-homes for all ages and kinds of children, and to investigate applications for the admission of children to the orphanages. In spite of the act of legislature and long tradition, the Tennessee Children's Home Society broadened its program and the new worker functions as a department of the Memphis office of the society. The service began last May 15. The message at the head of this article came to the worker on February 15 of this year. It means that the estimated list of 300 rejections has entirely been disposed of and that the committee on admissions never accepts a child until the Children's Aid worker has investigated and presented all the facts. Further cooperative effort between the home and the society has reduced the population of 115 (five more than capacity) to a more reasonable 82 and has seen the infants from the nursery of the Home go out to boarding-mothers for individual care under supervision. All in all a great example of teamwork. Other institutions have cooperated in the same way but to a lesser degree.

It required no urging for the judge of the Juvenile Court to see the chance for her dependent children. Today those who have to leave their homes for a time are found in good suburban boarding-homes in the outskirts of the city and are no longer condemned to associate with delinquent children for lack of other provisions.

Another interesting development is that under way for the care of colored children. Several years ago a sum of money was raised among the colored citizens for an orphanage. The sum obtained was not sufficient; and after the success of the Community Fund the Council of Social Agencies decided to add to the amount in order to provide the service. There were, and are, several small private ventures supported by or supporting their founders through widespread beggings, and the unsatisfactory character of these undertakings hastened the decision.

Last Fourth of July two one-story buildings nicely appointed and beautifully located on the edge of a park for Negroes were dedicated under the name Charles Wilson Children's Home, in honor of the colored man who raised the first money. But they are not an orphanage.

A Board of Negro Welfare, five white and five colored,

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had taken cognizance of modern methods in child care and decided that theirs was to be as full a case work service as could be developed. No one could tell exactly what that would mean in a southern city. Were there many or any Negro orphans to be placed for adoption, or did this open-hearted race look after them without the formalities of "placement" and legal procedure? Could boarding-homes be developed where most homes were already well supplied with children? What amount of rehabilitation would Negro "broken homes" stand? No one knew, for the venture had few if any precedents. One of the colored workers from the staff of the local Associated Charities was drafted to become the case worker for the new work. The figures which follow give some picture of what she has been able to accomplish.

In the first six months the cases of more than 100 children have been dealt with. Of these 42 have been readjusted into their own or other homes without entering the institution at all. Of the 58 who had entered only 21 were present on February 15 and one of the two units has not yet had a child in it. So far as one can see current needs are being met, although not a few among the Negro population are distressed at what seems to them a lack of success in filling up the buildings. Fortunately, the board understands the situation and is determined to adhere to a careful case work policy.

And to complete the picture of this "Children's Year" a Child Guidance Clinic was established with the cooperation of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, beginning work in April 1924. The response to its offer of service to problem children has been phenomenal on the part of the general public, usually rather slow to understand this opportunity. The school system has sent many children who were beyond its resources. These come only after a conference of their parents with the clinic staff members. Parents have even come to the clinic before going on their vacation to make an appointment to have their children studied on their return. The social agencies have forborne to use the clinic as freely as is usual, knowing the already heavy load of cases on the waiting list. But further development of children's aid work in the Tennessee Children's Home Society and the establishment of visiting teacher service in the schools, for which a movement is already under way, will spread the clinic's service even more widely. Meanwhile the clinic staff are speaking, conducting study courses and interesting many groups in the newer understanding of children.

Justly proud as many Memphians are of these achievements of a single year, there is a wholesome realization that they are new steps and first steps, to be followed by many others before the whole case work need of Memphis children is met. There may be danger that such speed will occasion blunders, but the energy behind it is an unquestionable sign of vigorous life.

C. W. ARESON

Professional Amateurs

THE sign in front of the theater announces that it is Amateur Night and positively $25 in gold will be divided among the entertainers, and invites you to try your turn. And if you drift into the audience, sure enough, between the regular numbers on the program, an amateur, usually a very young one, will emerge and do a toe dance, or sing in a shrill high pitched little voice, and you will imagine that somewhere in the theater sits a row of proud though misguided relatives thus fondly showing off a clever child.

But even that dubious picture is rosier than the facts which the Juvenile Protective Association of Cincinnati turned up in a study of fifty children (42 girls and 8 boys, between the ages of 8 and 15) whose cases passed through its records in about five years. Being a child amateur is not the casual matter which the term suggests, but by way of being a profession in itself. The management of the movie house and cheap vaudeville and burlesque shows which specialize in amateur nights risk nothing to chance. They know sometimes weeks in advance what talent will appear on a given night, for they book it just as they book any of their other acts—and children cost less than adults and keep a tinge of spontaneity even when they appear pretty regularly at the amateur performances of several theatres, perhaps even in several cities.

Fourteen agents were found to have booked children in Cincinnati within the past few years. Three of these fourteen had been involved in serious complaints in regard to questionable conduct with the young girls whom they booked; one, who later skipped his bond, had been arrested on a charge of fraud; another had been indicted for obtaining jewelry by false pretense and for violating the narcotic act, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails; and still another, put out of business in Cincinnati because of the obscene nature of the acts he staged, established a studio across the river in Kentucky where he continued for six years to book Cincinnati children, sometimes for Cincinnati theatres but often for Detroit or Chicago or places even more distant.

The agent usually gets a fee for each child booked, though in some of the more ambitious undertakings he gets a percentage of the box receipts on amateur night. The children get from fifty cents to $3 for a performance. Usually they came on at about nine for a short act, though sometimes there were two shows in an evening, and occasionally a whole troupe of them would hold the stage for an hour or more. And as to the admiring relatives, they seemed non-existent, for in the large majority of cases the children went to and from the theater unattended.

The homes to which they slipped back at ten o'clock or later were studied in detail. The fifty children represented forty-six families. In twenty-two of these families some member had a court record; in eleven one parent was dead, and in another eleven the parents were separated; in another eighteen there was lax family control due to shiftlessness, extreme quarrelsomeness, and in some cases, sex immorality. In almost half of these homes the mother is a breadwinner; a quarter of them were listed with the relief agencies at the time the child actor was appearing on the stage, and in only a very few instances was the family income more than $25 a week. Only three of the forty-six homes were in neighborhoods where living and environmental conditions were good. These professional amateurs were the children of poor parents, of broken homes, living for the most part in the crowded business districts of the city, close to the theater, with little opportunity for play.

And the children themselves? Offhand one would guess that they would be youngsters with some little trick or trait of cleverness to set them apart from the general run. All the young performers, thanks to the laws on compulsory attendance, were in school by day while they were acting oc-

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casionally or fairly often at night, and 80 per cent of them were retarded in their school work by from one to six years. Probably those nights at the theatre bore a direct relation to their poor work and irregular attendance at school, though the authors of the survey, considering all the facts, felt that aside from that factor, these children probably represented a natively inferior group. All of them showed evidence of bodily fatigue, and hoarseness from forcing their voices to try to fill the theater, and ten of them were suffering from serious physical ailments at the time of their performances. Of these, five were under the care of the Bureau for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and one, a little girl of twelve, was suffering from venereal disease. Eighteen, or more than a third of the group, were showing serious behavior problems at home or in school, so serious as to have brought ten of them into court for sex offenses, stealing or other delinquencies.

Every stage appearance of these children violated the child labor law of Ohio and was punishable by fine and imprisonment. Prosecutions of employers in that city were handled in the Municipal Court, and doubtless because of a lack of general understanding of the system behind these "amateur" performances, the fines had been purely nominal. The Juvenile Protective Association feels that they should be handled in the Juvenile Court, where the prevailing bad home conditions can be taken under treatment, and so that parents as well as theater managers and booking agents can be held responsible, a condition particularly necessary because of the sporadic nature of the children's employment.

Public information, however, is the single factor most needed. When you see a little girl dancing and singing on the stage of your favorite movie house, remember the youngsters in Cincinnati. If the experience of that city holds good elsewhere, the chances are that this is a pretty regular part of her week's schedule, for the family counts on her precociousness to add a few dollars to a miserable income; that she comes from a dreary overcrowded tenement, and drags home at ten or later after a day which may have been an unbroken run of school, rehearsal and hanging about in the wings for two shows; that she is below her proper grade in school, but learning other things all too rapidly from the people back stage or in the booking offices; and moreover, that she is not an exceptional child on the bottom rung of a professional ladder, but more likely below normal in mind and body, perhaps even definitely feebleminded, spending her little capital of childhood. There was grim truth in the little girl whom the Cincinnati agents found, shouting shrilly, "I've Got No Future, But, Oh! What a Past."

AIDED by a special grant from the Commonwealth Fund and by the Federal Council of Churches, the Child Welfare League of America has opened an information exchange for churches and their members who are interested in problems of child welfare. A monthly news sheet, supplied free of charge, aims to keep the superintendents of children's institutions informed of new developments in their field, and a consultation service is available for church officials, local churches, and church members who wish assistance in approaching problems of institutional care. Except in cases where such a consultation involves unusual field expenses, this service also is supplied without charge. Interested persons and organizations are urged to send reports, periodicals and bulletins to Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22nd Street, New York.

THE LAST ten years which have gone under the bridges of Cincinnati are the subject of a special report recently issued by the Council of Social Agencies and the Community Chest of that city. In two aspects of social practice it registers sharp changes. In 1915 an aggregate of 3,100 days in the workhouse was imposed on deserting or negligent husbands in an effort to get them to support their needy families; in these cases the court collected some $17,000 in wages. By 1924 a liaison had been effected between the court and the social agencies, notably the Humane Society, which collected $200,000 of the wages of remiss fathers, instead of the earlier $17,000. And instead of those 3,100 unproductive workhouse days, the court sentences registered a total of 36. "These men had been kept at work in productive labor either through a strengthened sense of moral responsibility or, through the discipline of a court order," declares the report. "Such an achievement was unthought of ten years ago, and it is the official opinion of the court that it is the constructive service of the social agencies which has made these results possible." Another great change in social policy is registered in the paragraphs dealing with material relief. In 1914 the Associated Charities of Cincinnati helped 3,794 families. Three-quarters of these families received material relief in food, shelter, rent, fuel, clothing and so on. In 1924 approximately 6,000 families were aided, but only 17 per cent of these required material relief. The remaining 83 per cent had been brought to a condition of self-support and self-reliance which made material relief unnecessary—they received instead education in the household arts, instruction in preventing disease and preserving health, medical care, help in getting employment and other forms of service which lifted them out of the class of dependents.

READERS who wish to follow the further fate of adopted children in Pennsylvania (see The Welfare of the Said Child, by Neva Deardorff; The Survey, January 15, 1925) are referred to the pamphlet Legal Adoption in Pennsylvania, recently issued by the Children's Code Commission at 25 South Van Pelt Street, Philadelphia which gives a resumé of the legislation, legal opinions and procedure. With its two volume report, presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature on February 2, the commission recommends two laws to take the place of twelve now on the statute books. The first of these, relating to adoption, would supplant all previous legislation on this subject with the exception of one act of June 7, 1917, on rules of inheritance in adoption cases. The principal features of the proposed new measure are: to provide for investigation prior to the granting of adoption petitions, with the personal appearance of all the parties concerned before the court; to repeal adoption by deed; to give jurisdiction in adoption cases to the Orphans' Court; to obtain the consent of the husband or wife of an adopting person, and of the child adopted, if he is more than twelve years of age; to provide that only residents within the jurisdiction of the court may present petitions for the adoption of children; and to give the right of consent to a father who has acknowledged paternity of an illegitimate child. The second measure proposed is an act providing for the licensing of infant boarding houses.

TEN YEARS AGO the deathrate of illegitimate babies in Maryland was three times that of legitimate children during the first year of life. Then in 1916 Maryland passed a law providing that no child under six months of age might be separated from its mother for placement in a foster home or institution except with the approval of certain public authorities. Recently the federal Children's Bureau tabulated the records for 1921, to see what the effect of this measure had been. The same comparison of the deathrate of the illegitimate babies and the legitimate babies showed in this case a ratio of 1.5 to 1 instead of the 3 to 1 which had obtained before the passage of the law.

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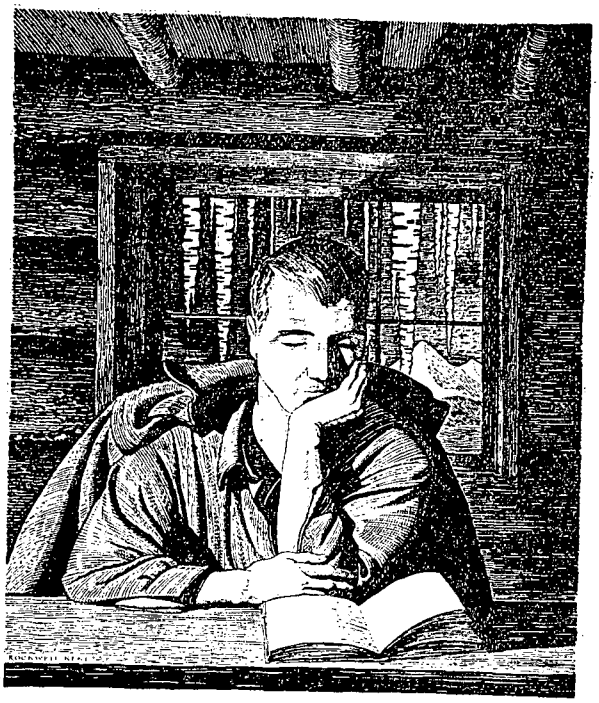

BOOKS MAKE THE HOME: A POSTER BY ROCKWELL KENT

DRAWN FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOOK PUBLISHERS

Books in Our Alcove

Julia C. Lathrop reviews Youth in Conflict by Miriam Van Waters—*George W. Kirchwey* reviews Crime and Insanity by W. C. Sullivan.—*C. C. Carstens* reviews The Humane Movement in the United States by W. J. Schultz—*Bertha Bidwell* reviews The Art of Helping PeopleOut of Trouble by Karl de Schweinitz

Edited by Leon Whipple

BOOKS are like the dragon that ate its own tail. The fall books devour the spring books and the spring books are now busy on the fall. In publishing, if winter comes, spring is likely to be there already. This dizzy procession of titles leaves the reader with that all-gone feeling just like the dragon had. Both suffer from a surfeit of tales. But before we sink for the third time in the spring freshet of books we want to point out some flotsam and jetsam beached from the fall flood.

We exaggerate, of course. Reviewers have to. "Flood" is unfair; it is in our mind, not in the publishers' lists. These heroic gentlemen died like the Holland boy with their arms in the dykes, damning the authors. In 1924 they allowed to trickle through but 6,380 new titles, a scant 2 per cent more than 1923, and but little more than half of the maximum year, 1910, with its orgy of 11,671 new books. We outreserved the reserved Britons who had a 1924 crop of 8,024 new titles. Indeed, in quantity we are just about level with twenty years ago, and in quality we suspect far better off, on the average. Came 1,004 fiction books in 1904, but only 871 in 1924. Religion was second with 654, juveniles next at 449, and biography a fine fourth with 430 lives to remind us.

All in all an encouraging showing—and perhaps a step toward realization of the slogan Fewer and Better Books. The libraries report general increases, too, such as the jump of 500,000 in the circulation of the Chicago Public Library. And the million or billion sales of cross-word puzzle books shows that literacy has become almost pandemic. It looks as if people were getting ready to read—better books. The 20 per cent increase in biography titles over 1923 is a credit gain. The "best sellers" too tell good news. In fiction So Big by Edna Ferber heads both booksellers' and library lists, says the Publishers' Weekly from which we glean most of this data. That's a fine thing. So also, is the fact that in a list of best sellers of fiction scored by Professor Irving Hart of Iowa Teachers' College, for the years 1900-1925, the first eight of the All-American Team are Main Street, If Winter Comes, The Rosary, The Sheik, Inside of the Cup, Mr. Britling Sees It Through, Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, and So Big. There's little viciousness in that showing, but much that is sane, human and promising. It's a good sign that the American audience is willing to put Main Street first—proof that we can take a serious look at a real picture of our civilization.

It must interest social service workers to learn that first on the booksellers' list for 1924 comes Diet and Health by Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters, and second Papini's Life of Christ which is first at the libraries. Dr. Hunt's book has been among the best sellers for three successive years. The human spirit changes but little.

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In our own field, we have noted certain drifts. Books on population, race, and eugenics seem to prove a profound concern with the basic biology of the human race. The hope of amelioration is not so much in humanitarianism as in designs to control the germ plasm and the superior stocks. The study of the equation of population against standards of living, and the crusade for better births rather than the salvage of the subnormal, have been the inspirations for many books the past twelve months. The second striking interest (we omit the books on the technique of health, education, and so forth) is in the individual and his psyche, and especially in the psychiatry of children. These studies deal often with delinquency of some kind, but the net lesson is again and again a recognition of the same needs for love, social adjustment, and interior stability, for us all. Psychology is working on a novel hypothesis—that people have souls. Dr. Van Water's Youth in Conflict and Dr. Ira Wile's The Challenge of Childhood show the tide in this direction.

THE Prophets of 1924 have been Jeremiahs. They see a race dying of its own toxins, or so low in intelligence that it does not use the serums that would save it. The series Today and Tomorrow (Duttons) wherein Russell, Haldane, and others seized Greek names, Icarus, Tantalus, Daedalus, for modern sermons, seems even more iconoclastic than it is because it deals with ultimates. These modern intelligences judging the future of the race by science reach the depressing conclusion that unless we watch out there ain't gwine be no core! But ultimates of doom are better than war idols and propaganda. We'll die faster of lies than anything else. Mr. Wells is a minor prophet compared to these cold gentlemen, and consults his vatic self on rather trivial occasions in A Year of Prophesying. Poor Mr. Wells cannot compete with the Cassandras of science, for his physics and mathematics are of the friendliest sort, but he may be nearer right after all. He deals in one ultimate they neglect—the inextinguishable human spirit.

Of books called journalistic, we can note but two—These Eventful Years in which the Encyclopedia Brittanica covers the last twenty years, and William Allen White's Woodrow Wilson. The authors of the Encyclopedia's resumé were of the years they cover, and the contents interesting though that sadly burdened man "the future historian" may laugh at the disproportion of space given the World War and radio-chemistry. Mr. White confesses he wanted to call his biography "a reporter's story" and it is surely a brilliant example of all that is best in current interpretation—a living picture of a great leader by one who knew him. It gives us in a style that we know not the equal of in our American clan, the story of a Wilson who was neither demigod nor bamboozled Presbyterian, but a man of supreme vision and dogged courage, crippled and personally defeated by faults and failures that we all can understand and forgive. Mr. White has served us by this tale from life of what life was like to a dour sunny Scotch Celt. We needed just this combination of admiration for all Woodrow Wilson was with just criticism of his failures so that we may recall how great a gift he left us, and be certain that all the noble and beautiful things of the future will be done by men with faults. What other men are there?

"Hark, hark, the dogs do bark!" We rush to the door. It is the hounds of spring on winter's traces. The dam has bust and the spring books are upon us. We must cross the river on the ice cakes. . . so *ave atque vale,* books of 1924.

Child Protection, 1910-1922

THE HUMANE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910-1922, *by William J. Shultz. Columbia University Press. 319 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THREE interesting chapters out of twelve in Mr. Shultz's book, just published by Columbia University in its Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, deserve the above title. They supplement the single chapter on the movement for child protection in McCrea's The Humane Movement, 1910. The progress since 1910 is shown by a record of 105 more active societies dealing with child and animal protection in 1922 than in 1910.

On the face of these facts one might suppose that the humane movement was showing a steady growth and a development of its program. As far as formal child protection is concerned this is not true except in a few centres. The movement is languishing, largely because of poor personnel and failure to meet modern conditions.

But Mr. Shultz's figures when carefully studied also show evidences of unreliability at the sources. In 1915 he states there were 562 active societies with a membership of 161,562. In 1918 there were 599 active societies with a membership of 92,520. In 1919 there were 575 active societies and only 23,228 members, but in 1922 with only 539 active societies the membership has become 202,524. Until we have an interpretation of what membership means and how activity in societies is interpreted, these figures can mean very little.

The one response that comes almost invariably to our inquiry as to the activity of the humane societies in the many cities visited is, "It is not doing anything with children or at least we can't get anything done." The service asked requires case work, but most of the S. P. C. C's., not to mention the humane societies, with some notable exceptions, have either such a large volume of intake or such poorly equipped staff, or both, that genuine case work is generally impossible.

But Mr. Shultz's figures when carefully studied also show evidences ofunr eliability at the sources. In 1915 he states there were 562 active societies with a membership of 161,562. In 1918 there were 599 active societies with a membership of labor existing between them and children's protective societies. In some places the humane officer is the investigator, prosecutor and probation officer for the court. In others the court has its own personnel but depends upon child protective societies to care for the child in its shelter and to provide at least follow-up service if the child is placed in a new home or is returned to its own home under supervision. In still others shelter service is all that is asked. There is no well established policy obtaining in the various states. The thing that is perhaps most noticeable is that the function of child protection is slowly but surely passing into other hands than the S. P. C. C's. and humane societies, or at least to share it with them; either to the juvenile court, especially where the child protection society has been lacking or has done its task poorly, or to state or county units of service when these have been equipped for such endeavors. As the volume of work of the private society has usually been too large for it to do it all well, this transfer should be welcomed. There will always be a large number of cases where courts cannot well be appealed to, since protection can best be

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rendered in an early stage and by a case work agency not attached to the court.

Mr. Shultz has told well the story of the development of a case work service in Massachusetts and how it has been put on a sound financial basis. Certainly the implication is that this can be done in other states, perhaps with similar success, where the conditions are reasonably favorable.

What the humane movement now is accomplishing, it is quite impossible to say. The figures given in the report are large in their aggregates, but their analysis and a case work follow-up in a sufficiently large number of representative cases alone would put them to the acid test of determining the service rendered.

When the Henry Bergh Foundation, under whose auspices this study has been made and published, is again in position to render a service in the field of child protection it could not do better than have a case by case study made of a cross-section of work in various representative agencies, by persons knowing case work.

C. C. CARSTENS

Child Welfare League of America

Shall the Doctor be Judge?

CRIME AND INSANITY, *by W. C. Sullivan, M.D. Longmans, Green & Co. 259 pp. Price $4.20 postpaid of The Survey.*

CRIMINAL responsibility, as our lawyers never tire of reminding us, is a legal, not a medical, concept. But if the legal doctrine embodies an antiquated theory of mental disease which the medical profession has long-since outgrown, who can blame the modern psychiatrist for his persistent effort to bring about a revision of it? The legal implication that it is none of his business is rebutted by the fact that it is on his testimony, as an alienist, that the question of legal responsibility must ultimately be determined.

This volume, by the distinguished medical superintendent of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum in England, is only the latest of a long series of efforts by members of the medical profession to put the new knowledge of mental disease at the service of the courts of criminal jurisdiction. The work, based on lectures delivered to graduate students in psychiatry, is specifically aimed to equip the psychiatrist for service as an alienist to testify in criminal cases where the insanity of the defendant is in issue. It is true that he may still be shut up within the stock question whether the accused was insane in the sense and to the degree that he was, at the moment of the commission of his criminal offense, incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the act or of distinguishing between right and wrong, but it is certain that the court and the prosecuting attorney will incidentally discover that there are more things in the mind of man than are dreamed of in their legal philosophy.

For educating the dispensers of criminal justice, it is much to be desired that the book, with its fifty-two typical case studies drawn from Dr. Sullivan's experience at Broadmoor, should be read by every judge of criminal jurisdiction, by every prosecuting attorney and by every one who undertakes the defense in a criminal case. The intelligent public moreover, need not be shut out from the illumination which the work affords. While the arrangement of the matter is such as would best suit the needs of the professional student, medical or legal, the book is written throughout in a straightforward, simple and attractive style, quite free from technicality, with the general reader consciously in mind.

In addition to the study of morbid types of criminality, grouped in appropriate medical categories, there are chapters on the psychological classification of crimes, on mental disease and criminal responsibility and on morbid crime and social security. And, for the lawyer, a valuable appendix on legal procedure in criminal cases involving the issue of insanity.

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY

New York School of Social Work

Wisdom on Our Erring Youth

YOUTH IN CONFLICT, *by Miriam Van Waters. Republic Publishing Co. 293 pp. Price $1.00 paper, $1.50 boards postpaid of The Survey.*

ONE of the most valuable qualities of Dr. Van Waters' Youth in Conflict is strategic; the book has the brillancy and sheer charm characteristic of Miriam Van Waters' mind and works. And thus it catches and holds the attention of not-too-completely earnest readers who are undoubtedly extremely important readers in the present state of the art of improving our social fabric.

As we all know, Dr. Van Waters has been for some years a referee in the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles, California, and she bases this study on a dozen cases from that court selected "with no thought of illustrating completely all types of problems and personalities dealt with." Nor does she offer the book as an attempt at solution but as "a description of forces in conflict, youth versus age, the moving versus the static." Nor does she offer statistics—"the important point is not how many individuals make good, but what is the process." It is really the process, its hindrances and stimuli which Dr. Van Water lays before us. Never in my knowledge has the delinquency disclosed in the juvenile court and its treatment been discussed with a more scientific approach, a nicer human undertanding, a more uncompromising sense of reality.

It is an inspiring book because it helps the reader to see that the sum of science and social research and genuine social work tends to make more often attained not newly constructed types of life and behavior but those which have always been known by examples too rare indeed but of a lovely naturalness. We recognize her "simple kindly maternal woman" who, refusing to believe her degenerated niece "abnormal," insisting the girl had never been "given a chance"—takes her home where somehow the girl rises again to decency by that ever mysterious power of unconscious goodness which guides the aunt—yes, and the girl too.

The book has a reassuring candid wisdom—"the delinquent would often by his very nature have 'made good' without treatment. Such cases figure largely in hopeful speeches and reports of humanitarians. Clouston in his Neuroses of Development has shown how many nervous manifestations in adolescence yield to sheer growth and get well of themselves. This is true of delinquency which so often is better handled by the indirect than by the direct method."

If this book has a "moral" I suspect it is in the appeal it makes to young persons to seek a career in the social field. "To the new type of social worker seeking to learn the art of human helpfulness is entrusted a supreme opportunity. Upon them it depends whether society will continue to 'try out' humanitarian theories and principles like probation and parole. Knowledge far outruns practice. There is no longer reasonable doubt that delinquency could be checked, practically eliminated from the normal population, if a sufficient

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number of social workers would dedicate their lives to application of the scientific knowledge of behavior we now possess."

Dr. Van Waters has given us a delightful but challenging book. With true teaching skill she pushes her readers beyond her pages. Doubtless this *should* not be a restful book. Certainly it is not.

JULIA C. LATHROP

A Community Counsellor

THE LIBRARY AND THE COMMUNITY, *by Joseph L. Wheeler. American Library Association. 417 pp. Price $2.85 postpaid of The Survey*

THIS is simply a good book, and we recommend it whole-heartedly to every librarian, social service executive, publicity secretary and person who wants to get a message across to a community. That Joseph Wheeler has written on libraries is incidental. He has really written on how to interpret any service institution to its home-town. He has shown that there is in fact such a thing as a Counsellor on Public Relations—and that rightly conceived this function has the worth and dignity of a true profession. Our notes read:

"An extremely practical and pointed book, almost ideal in form and content for a hand-book and guide. Things are easy to get at, easy to read, easy to understand. Clear groupings and subheads. Every paragraph says something. Fine illustrations and examples. A model of this kind of technical exposition. Any institution or creed wanting to know how to get its community interested can profit here." We are, moreover, not prone to this enthusiasm.

Here is an essay on social publicity, divided into three parts: The Community Background, Public Opinion and The Library and the Technique of Publicity. First comes the community survey as a basis for better service, and it covers everything from the ideals of the librarian—"many of whom come with a zeal akin to that of a missionary"—though local geography, races, vocations, schools, government, and to the cultural and religious influences. The method is not new, but is used with rare brilliance to pick out the elements in the community upon which success will depend. It has a kind of penetration and sublime common-sense, not always found in the plannings of social service organizations.

Next, we must sell the library to the people—make them use it; make them support it with funds. The outline of how to get the people back of the library, what to tell them, and what not, is brief but illuminating. The lesson is that you must study your message and its purpose as well as the audience.

The larger part of the book is devoted to an admirable resume of publicity methods. The object of publicity is defined by one librarian: "To interest the people in the library, to keep it in the public mind, to make people favorably disposed toward it, to teach them its opportunities, to impress them that within its limitations it serves them to the best of its ability." Isn't this precisely what a health service, a child welfare organization, or psychiatric clinic desires to do? Here is about all the social service worker needs to know about the technique and general methods of publicity. The rest is energy, gumption and the borrowing of experts when you need them. It points out that publicity will lower the cost of circulating each book; that it must be used over long periods for a definite aim, not merely in emergencies of defense or congratulation; that it cannot be employed for personal puffery; and that you must actually be ready with the service you advertise. The special technique of type, lay-out, newspaper publicity, posters, and exhibits and displays—each is outlined clearly and without abstruse theorizing. Spoken publicity, pageants and memorials, and campaigns are discussed in brief. The appendix contain outlines of thirty-one campaigns, and a very useful bibliography, by chapters.

This volume is an achievement in the clear and interesting exposition of how to reach your public. It will answer hundreds of puzzling questions, and it will arouse new thinking in every reader. Back of what it says, is an attitude of mind that is the foundation of successful public service—an attitude that believes in knowledge and studies how to make it work.

LEON WHIPPLE

The Joyful Case Worker

THE ART OF HELPING PEOPLE OUT OF TROUBLE, *by Karl de Schweinitz. Houghton Mifflin. 302 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

NO one who has heard Karl de Schweinitz speak has doubted his exhilaration in his job. Now he has done that rather difficult thing, written down his philosophy of his duty toward his neighbor and his pleasure in his fellowman. As we close the book we are exhilarated too. He has in some way conveyed his own sense of joy in helping toward human readjustment, and he has clearly given the intellectual steps up which the case worker must climb to reach an understanding of his task. He has done at least one more fine thing: he has brought life and cases together. Such a chapter as Facing the Facts is as applicable to life in general as to those phases of it generally conceded to belong to the field of social service. And it is this presentation of social problems in all their naturalness and kinship to our own which is the real contribution of the book. Further than that he has made clear the fact that social work is an interpretation.

A succession of brief, pointed stories suggests an outline upon which the possibilities of helping people out of trouble is vividly painted. Plenty of significant classic illustration

Can You Use This Library?

THE Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, of 848 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, announces that its library is at the disposal of all health and social service workers, and others interested in child welfare. The library, which is entirely devoted to child welfare subjects, was the first of its kind to be established in this country, and is unique in many respects. It contains several thousand volumes on nutrition, health education, school hygience, mental hygiene, child labor, and child psychology and all the standard periodicals. The trained librarian's assistance may be secured in connection with the gathering of material for special study or research.

A package service is maintained, certain of the publications being available as loans for a stated time. The only expense in this connection is the cost of transportation both ways. The Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund will be glad to receive visits and communications from those wishing to avail themselves of this library service.

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gives a literary background—a rich setting of older human experiences for those of today.

As life is seldom superlative, so Mr. de Schweinitz gains in force through moderation. His diction is both crisp and gentle, and one is refreshed by a vocabulary free from the overworked phrases of social work. The pages are full of quotable proverbs, old truths of course, but so simply retouched that if they were collected they would make a new chapter in the wisdom literature of the social worker.

"After all what we, looking at life from without, may think is trouble may not be trouble at all, but only a different way of living from that which we prefer."

"Sometimes our friends know us better than our kin, and are better able to advise us."

"The surest way out of trouble is a recognition of truth, but those that achieve this are exceedingly few."

One feels an eclectic experience back of the pages; possibly a collection of the experiences of others. As a manual on case work it comes in a new form concerning itself chiefly with the development of mental processes of the worker. Mr. de Schweinitz must, of course, go over ground already covered in former books, but so revivified is his review of old methods that he makes it an adventure. In short, he has succeeded in making case work irresistible.

BERTHA BIDWELL

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Education and Sociology

ANCIENT HUNTERS AND THEIR MODERN REPRESENTATIVES, *by W. J. Sollas. Macmillan Co. 689 pp. Illustrated. Price $6.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS LATEST edition of a standard work of deserved popularity embodies the most recent additions to our knowledge of ancient man and of the surviving primitive peoples. Though the author has borrowed widely and states conflicting views on controversial matters with commendable fairness—often quoting opinions contrary to his own—the work as a whole represents the conclusions from far-flung original studies. He has brought order, in so far as that is possible, into the yet somewhat chaotic total picture without forcing a synthesis not warranted by established data. The material is enriched by nearly four hundred illustrations.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE IMAGINATION, *by Margaret McMillan. D. Appleton & Co. 208 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ATTEMPT by a well-known teacher in an English "nursery school" to develop the role of the imagination in the education of children. She finds that children are essentially creative; and that this creativeness expresses itself through the imagination. She relates this to all the varied interests and activities of child-life and education. There can be little doubt that children's imaginations are being starved in most of our schools, or fed, if fed at all, on putty angels. One would like to recommend the reading of this book to all teachers; but the wonder grows as to what any teacher would do with its teachings. They certainly cannot be brought inside the present school: they would blow the walls out and the roof off. J. K. H.

EVERYDAY PSYCHOLOGY FOR TEACHERS, *by F. E. Bolton. Charles Scribner's Sons. 443 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE GENERAL point of view of this book is revealed in the following passage: In Seattle, of the 2,000 children finishing the grammar grades in June, 1921, over 90 per cent were found in the high schools in September of the same year; and of the 1,400 finishing the high school the same year, about 65 per cent were found in college or normal school at the opening of the fall term. . . . The science of education may be credited with most of these achievements. By studying the meaning of education in terms of life, by selecting content to make vital these relations, by studying the needs of society and of individual boys and girls, and by developing a science and art of teaching, these great changes in education have been brought about. The public seldom thinks of the teacher as being responsible for these changes. But were the professional training of teachers to be abolished for a decade, the whole structure of education would begin to totter.

Anyone who believes this explanation really explains the facts cited will enjoy reading this book. J. K. H.

WOMAN'S SHARE IN SOCIAL CULTURE, *by Anna Garlin Spence. J. B. Lippincott Co. 413 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE UNITED STATES, *Edited by Ernest Gruening. Boni & Liveright, 438 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ADULT SCHOOL MOVEMENT, ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT *by Currie Martin. National Adult School Union. 435 pp. Price, Limp cloth 3s 6d net. Cloth boards 5s 9d net postpaid of The Survey.*

CONSERVATISM, RADICALISM AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD. *by A. B. Wolfe, Macmillan. 353 pp. $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ECONOMY OF HUMAN ENERGY, *by Thomas Nixon Carver, The Macmillan Co. 287 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

LIVING ORGANISMS: THEIR ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION, *by Edwin S. Goodrich. Oxford University Press. 200 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO TEACHING, *by William Henry Pyle. Warwick & York, Inc. 197 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE TREND OF POPULATION, VOL.XVII, *American Sociological Society, University of Chicago Press. 239 pp.*

THE SOCIOLOGY OF REVOLUTION, *by Pitirim A. Sorokin, J. B. Lippincott Co. 428 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Behavior and Mental Health

UNMASKING OUR MINDS, *by David Seabury. Boni & Liveright. 429 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHAT COULD be more fascinating than to have a psychologist tell you the intimate habits of the personal lives of those who have sought understanding and succor at his shrine?

For four hundred pages we meet just such interesting people in this book, and page after page is turned with the expectation that we will gain understanding of them and of ourselves. Alas, we do not. The mask has been lifted from the mind but only a mass of storm clouds and suspicious promises have been revealed. The cover blurb warns that Mr. Seabury is "now recognized as a foremost authority in Applied Psychology." The publishers may really think so, but they really need enlightening if they do. A writer who quotes—in the wrong context—Seashore as an authority on the unconscious, who says that at last we have a clear grasp on love through the light of behaviorism, and that "one of the most important processes in sound mental hygiene is the act of visualization" may know his cookies but he puts them in the wrong jar and that jar is more likely labeled hokum than applied psychology. The author is a popular lecturer and has doubtless used his lecture material in this work. The audience can be seen on the edge of the bench in interest, but like the reader they probably say, "My! wasn't that interesting, my dear! But *what did* he say?"

DONALD A. LAIRD

Colgate Psychological Laboratory

PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, *by Dr. Pierre Janet. The Macmillan Co. 322 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SOCIAL CONTROL OF THE FEEBLEMINDED, *by Stanley P. Davies, Ph.D. National Committee for Mental Hygiene. 222 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

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Community and Civic Affairs

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, *by William A. Ganoe. Appleton. 609 pages. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS more than an invaluable record for the professional soldier. It is an illuminating document for those who see in our army of former days only the traditional bravery and self-sacrifice; and for those who see no good in the army, as it was, as it is, or as it shall be. Much of the book is devoted to technical military matters, but there are passages which throw fresh light on events in our history which tradition has generously shrouded in glory. It is not commonly known, for example, that the soldier of the Revolution was as likely as not to leave the battlefield the minute his enlistment expired and trudge home laden with equipment which he "borrowed" from the government to make farm chores easier. And there are few of us who realize that for the stumbling, blundering success of the Colonial army, which made possible the birth of the nation, we have two men to thank—one a Virginia gentleman, the other, of all persons, a Prussian general. For it was Von Steuben who gave the soldiers self-respect when they had no clothes, nor rations nor morale. Major Ganoe is neither a propagandist nor a militarist. He neither glorifies nor vilifies, but presents facts supported by five years of research and a bibliography of some three hundred volumes. Conclusions he leaves to the reader. Conclusions which seem obvious are: (1) People refuse to consider the army as an essential function of government until an emergency arises, with a consequent unnecessary loss of life due to hasty preparation. (2) The army functions constantly as a civil as well as a military agency, and (3) Our old friend "85 per cent of the national budget to pay for past and future wars" is a good bit of humbug. JOHN D. KENDERDINE

TWO TREATISES OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, *by John Locke. E. P. Dutton & Co. 242 pp. Price 80 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

UNIVERSITY DEBATERS' ANNUAL, *edited by Edith M. Phelps. H. W. Wilson Co. 409 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

A DEBATE ON PROHIBITION, *by Clarence Darrow and John Haynes Holmes. The League for Public Discussion. 74 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE FAITH OF A LIBERAL, *by Nicholas Murray Butler. Charles Scribner's Sons. 369 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Health

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION FOR MARRIAGE. *The Administration of the Wisconsin Marriage Law as it Relates to the Venereal Diseases, by Fred S. Hall. Russell Sage Foundation. Price $.50.*

IN THIS well organized report the author states the history of the Wisconsin Medical Certification Law of 1913 and the later enactment of 1915, which was a revision, by amendment, of its predecessor. Popularly known as the "Eugenic Marriage Law," this legislative measure requires physician's certificates of freedom from acquired venereal diseases from all men applying for marriage licenses. Through field studies and interrogatories Mr. Hall was able to gain a large amount of interesting and valuable data on the workings of the law, its reception by physicians, its advantages and its deficiencies. These data have been presented in a clear and concise style. Two appendices covering ten pages carry supporting documents. The author's conclusions are summarized as follow: "1. The law has had marked educational value, first through newspaper discussion in the early years of its history, and continuously through the fact that large numbers of men receive a warning as to the dangers of venereal infection at the time when they are most likely to heed it. 2. The law has been a real factor in inducing men who expect to marry to make sure that they are fit, even before applying for a medical certificate. This has perhaps been the greatest gain attributable to the measure. 3. There are also indications that to some extent the required examination has revealed contagious conditions and has caused postponement of marriage. 4. While the evidence for the two conclusions last stated is considerable, it is not as strong as it should be, owing to the fact that an apparent minority of the physicians of the state, in spite of the requirement of the law for a 'thorough examination' in every case, issue certificates sometimes without any form of physical examination. Many of these physicians, however, appear to do this only when applicants are personally known to them. 5. When physical examinations are given they appear as a rule to be as thorough as the physician is able to make them, and when these examinations yield evidence of previous infection the physician usually seeks further evidence through laboratory tests."

LIGHTING IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH, *by Janet Howell Clark. Williams and Wilkins Co. 185 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. CLARK of Johns Hopkins has met a very real need in the literature of sanitary science in preparing this book on illumination. She treats of the methods used in the measurement of illumination, of illumination standards and of their practical application in the lighting of schools, factories and other places. The book is necessarily somewhat technical for the social worker but anyone connected with problems of industry will be interested in the statistics quoted in regard to the marked increase in efficiency which results from improved lighting, as well as in the chapters on diseases of the eye due to occupational conditions. C.-E. A. WINSLOW

Yale University

THE CHILD HEALTH LIBRARY. *A symposium. Robt. K. Haas, Inc. 10 pocket size vols. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE LAZY COLON (*Large Intestine*) *by C. M. Campbell, associated with A. K. Detwiller, M.D. The Educational Press. 296 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CARE, CURE AND EDUCATION OF THE CRIPPLED CHILD, *by Henry Edward Abt. Internatl. Soc. for Crippled Children. 222 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Correction!

STATISTICAL METHOD, *by Harry Jerome. Harper Brothers 395 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey, instead of $3.50 as listed previously.*

Other Books Received

POEMS OF CHILD LABOR, *National Child Labor Committee. 49 pp. Price 35 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

FROM Sarah Cleghorn's sardonic quatrain to Florence Wilkinson's tender lines, the National Child Labor Committee has brought together the poems where lovers of child life have sung their horror and grief at the bitter ways of greed. When the poet rhymes his economic ideals he is sometimes less than musical, but most of these verses have harmony as well as emotion. Nellie Burget Miller's lovely Joy Walks in the Morning, Margaret Widdemer's The Guides, Theodosia Garrison's The Unbidden Guest and the ever beautiful and tragic Cry of the Children should give pause to the running reader perhaps more poignantly than pages of solid child labor argument. G. H.

SUPERPOWER, *a bibliography compiled by Lemar T. Beman. H. W. Wilson Company. 89 pp. Price 90 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS a conventional list of articles and reports on the subject of superpower whose increasing social significance was interpreted in the Giant Power number of The Survey, published March, 1924. The articles and addresses which Mr. Beman has selected for reprint, notably those by Herbert Hoover, Gifford Pinchot, W. S. Murray, Sir Adam Beck, E. A. Holbrook, Morris L. Cooke are fairly representative of the divergent technical and social points of view from which the problem of Giant Power is being approached by engineers and statesmen. Because of the special connotation of the term Giant Power as contrasted with the commercial connotation of Superpower, we should have preferred the first as the title of the book. The very definite distinction between the two terms as they are used by such men as W. S. Murray and Morris L. Cooke was apparently not clear to Mr. Beman.

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This fact suggests that as a reference book the volume would be greatly improved by the addition of a brief glossary defining the terms which the rapid development of the electrical revolution is projecting into the common currency of popular speech.

R. W. B.

THE WOMAN ON THE FARM, *by Mary Meek Atkeson. The Century Co. 331 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

TO JUDGE from recent rural literature, one might almost think that the farm is entirely a man's world. Miss Atkeson's book draws us back to the woman and her important place and task. Miss Atkeson has written not only out of her wide experience, for she is herself a daughter of the soil and has always been connected with farm life and organizations, but from the experiences of hundreds of farm women as revealed through their delightful letters. She does not talk about them, but to them, and touches every phase of their lives. She has tried to give the "farthest look." This results in an optimistic and ideal picture in which the farm woman meets every situation successfully: Every chapter abounds in helpful suggestions, from planning a garden to planning a costume. Study has apparently been devoted to a vast amount of material published by the Government and various agencies, and it has been assembled in a most readable manner. One wishes that the farm mother might have been offered a more modern point of view of religious education, with as definite resources as those furnished on books and play. One also wishes that the development of the family as a social group, and its relation as a unit to the community, might have been discussed at a greater length. If increased communication is making for the disappearance of the neighborhood, then a greater responsibility is laid upon the home as an adjuster. It must in the future assume the functions of the neighborhood, and the father and mother must increase their knowledge of the complex life in the modern world, in order that the growing boy and girl will not be overwhelmed by the new and changed environment into which they must go. In the chapter on The Community, the Grange and Farm Bureau are presented as training grounds for public service, and the farm woman's far seeing and constructive work for her community is ably shown. But one looks in vain for an interest in problems that must intimately concern her, and her family, such as world peace, clean government and higher education. Yet farm women are thinking about these things; and they will help solve some of our problems.

ANNA M. CLARK

HARI, *by Dhan Gopal Mukerji. E. P. Dutton & Co. 367 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT LATE UNPLEASANTNESS, *by Norval Richardson. Small, Maynard & Co. 332 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SHOEMAKER SHOES, *by Mary Wolfe Thompason. E. P. Dutton & Co. 190 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

UNMAILED LETTERS, *by Joseph H. Odell. E. P. Dutton & Co. 221 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES, *by Chas. Merriam, editor with Harry Elmer Barnes. The Macmillan Co. 597 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE JUDGE, *by Maxim Gorki. Robert McBride & Co. 105 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER, *by Frederick L. Paxson. Houghton Mifflin Co. 597 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MAGIC AND MARY ROSE, *by Faith Baldwin. Small, Maynard & Co. 321 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

GONE NATIVE, *by "Asterisk." Small, Maynard & Co. 332 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

OPEN GATES, *by Susan Thomas & Francis Trow Spaulding, compilers. Houghton Mifflin & Co. 384 pp. Price $1.20 postpaid of The Survey.*

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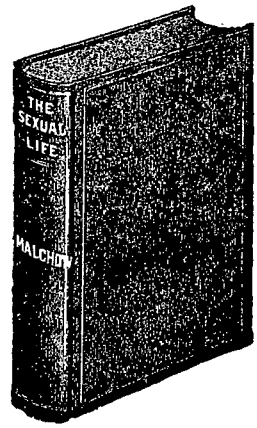

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VI. The Act of Copulation.
VII. Sexual Habits in the Married.
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COMMUNICATIONS

Fascinating Numbers

To the Editor: The Survey's comments on Mr. Wolman's timely statement of the Growth of American Trade Unions (Jan. 15, 1925) are certainly suggestive of a rich field for social and economic research. Wolman has mapped out a broad problem in which both theoretical and practical students will find ample material for the study of group adjustments. The social and economic sciences need investigations of this nature as a basis for more extensive analyses of the behavior of social groups. That the results of such investigations will be fruitful, no one can have the least doubt. Too many conclusions relating to trade-union activities are still products of immature judgment.

Since the rise and fall of trade-union membership, in harmony with several observable phenomena in industrial evolution, are matters of general knowledge, queries as to the factors underlying varying degrees of organizability of workers in different crafts provoke additional interest in the general subject of trade unionism. A study, similar in nature to that of Mr. Wolman but more restricted in geographical scope, is now being concluded by the writer. This study undertakes an analysis of the conditions favoring or deterring the organizability of labor. On the basis of conclusions already reached by this investigation, it is possible to form some tentative replies to the questions raised by Mr. Bruère in The Survey.

In the first place the crafts, mentioned in the table showing the extent of organization among American wage earners, are conspicious for organizability, because they have a monopoly of the highly skilled occupations. The crafts with the greatest number of skilled occupations are well organized, while "teamsters," with few or no occupations that could be considered highly skilled have comparatively few members in trade unions. The peculiarity of these crafts is, therefore, skill which naturally restricts labor supply. That the textile and lumber workers, mill hands and department-store clerks do not appear in this list is suggestive of the lack of skill and of a labor market that is normally abundant. But skill alone is not a satisfactory measure of the organizability of labor.

"Why do trade unions exist at all?" Most authorities agree that trade unions originated among skilled workers who found themselves in a permanent wage-group without opportunity for economic independence (notably the conclusions of the Webbs and Commons). Chances of egress from the wage system vitiate the attractiveness of unionism and collective bargaining. Today unions vary in their organizability in proportion as they can control skilled occupations in which workers must remain wage earners, though many other social and economic factors will condition the limits of a trade's organizability. For example, building tradesmen, with all the characteristics suggested above of organizability, vary in their degree of unionization according to geographical distribution; scattered and isolated building tradesmen have less incentive to become unionists than urban building workers.

Besides a skilled and restricted labor group, two other factors are possible determinants of unionism, namely,

(1) the physical distribution of wage earners, and

(2) traditions, opinions and attitudes concerning correct behavior of different occupational groups.

A third most likely condition deterring unionism is apparent in the contrast between stationary and locomotive firemen, though a more striking contrast appears in the difference between stationary engineers and locomotive firemen, both of whom are classified as skilled workers, while stationary firemen are usually considered as semi-skilled (see A. M. Edwards, Social Economic Groups in the United States. American Statistical Association 15: 643-661). This factor is concerned with the industry in which the occupation occurs, for both groups being compared possess the same strategic position from the standpoint of skill. Stationary engineers and firemen in unorganized industries are not apt to be organized; being isolated, the pressure of the open shop is too much for them. On the contrary, locomotive firemen constitute a part of an exceptionally well organized industry, and in general it is found that isolated groups of workers are organizable as extensibly as the industries in which they occur are organized. On the other hand unskilled or slightly skilled occupations, such as the mailers in union printing offices, building laborers working with unionized skilled building-craftsmen and city laborers working for a well disposed city council, are susceptible to unionism. The factor of the organizability of types of labor and of dependent unionism cannot be disregarded by the careful student of labor problems.

Why are different classes of coal miners organized in unions of unlike ability to bargain collectively? Why are street railway workers organized in some cities and unorganized in others? Why are book and job printers less well organized than newspaper printers? But further: What influences do employers' associations exert on the trend of unionism? To what extent do large urban communities or large manufacturing establishments stimulate or hinder unionism? What has political activity gained for an avowedly economic organization? Obviously the division between the objective and the subjective in the study of any social group is still a matter of great speculation.

An interesting field is uncovered by the writer of Fascinating Numbers.

H. A. Phelps

University of Minnesota

Mr. Wolman Comments

Sometime someone will write a book on the non-union man or woman in American industry. And it will be an interesting and important book. It will, I believe, dissipate many superstitions about the origins of labor organizations. It will differentiate between spontaneous uprisings and, for example, the kind of labor movement Mr. Gompers led. Terms like "skilled," "unskilled," and "semi-skilled," "permanent wage-group," "craft" and "industrial" will be dissected and will in the process perhaps assume another meaning. Leadership will be given its due. Chicago, Illinois and Birmingham, Alabama; Los Angeles and New York City; Pennsylvania and West Virginia; the North and the South; all now, by the grace of political and military accident, the scene of the American labor movement, will be placed in their natural industrial and social categories. Ideologies, from laissez-faire to communism, will be weighed in the light of their influence and achievement. The author, or authors, of this monumental treatise will be fortunate to come within shouting distance of their goal. But when they do, I should like to be around to count the "fascinating numbers" and to explain them.

Leo Wolman

Why Fear Congress?

To the Editor: What does Elizabeth Morton Morley mean when she says, speaking of the child labor amendment, "With state laws, we, the parents can control legislation; if the amendment is ratified the control is passed into the hands of Congressmen for all generations." (The Survey, Jan. 15, 1925, p. 613)

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Does she mean that she votes to send her representatives to the State Legislature but does not vote to send them to Congress? Parents certainly have the same opportunity of representation in each place.

I have found quite a little of this distrust of our representative form of government among people otherwise patriotic and have been at a loss to understand it.

FANNY S. H. HALL

Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Morley Replies

Citizens are in closer touch with their state legislatures than they can be with Congress; and state laws can be more easily controlled than can federal, and are intended to deal with more personal matters.

With the Child Labor Amendment there would be no apportunity for the ordinary citizen to attend hearings of Congressional committees, and there express wishes concerning laws for children; and state laws on this subject could be abrogated by federal. ELIZABETH MORTON MORLEY

South and West on Child Labor

TO THE EDITOR: I noted with interest your article on the Child Labor panic. While sympathetic and excellent it seemed to me made in New York. The fact is New York is so big it does its own thinking, quite apart from the thinking of the country. If you should tell the South, where I am now, that the main reason for the defeat here of the child labor ratification was the dissatisfaction with the Eighteenth Amendment they would think you quite daft; or as the mountaineers phrase it, plumb foolish. The Eighteenth Amendment has nothing to do with it. The fact is that the poverty of the poorer whites here has been dire. The mills coming in give them a chance, at last, to earn money and attain some sort of a standard of living. The money of the child making possible proper food, clothes, shelter, etc. seems better than no money. That is the reasoning. Another factor is that there is not the foreign immigration here and capital is not able to see who will man the mills if all home hands are not used. In my opinion this is wrong thinking and will pass. With many of the women it has passed. For example, though North Carolina voted against the amendment the great Parent-Teachers Association boldly espoused it and continue to do so. The Texas Parent-Teachers Association—large and powerful, also espouses it.

But the reasoning pro and con has nothing on earth to do with the Eighteenth Amendment. It has to do with the great poverty of the poorer whites and the new mill life—alleviating for the moment that poverty.

Now let us take the great West. I am a departmental chairman for the Parent-Teachers Association of the West. Never do my letters indicate that the difficulties of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment have injured the ratification of the Twentieth Amendment. Idaho would stare to hear that. The beet sugar interests, the desire, more and more, of farmers to use children in a rapidly industralizing farm-life is the thing that comes back from there. In short, the active business interests are the real factor—the capitalists who want no federal interferences with their plans, who want *laissez faire*.

These interests have called to their aid the disgruntled, anti-suffragists, wets, and one or two other groups who have something to fear from coming federal amendments. This makes a noisy minority that stops at no sort of fantastic argument, nationalization of children, etc.

But all this noise would not get very far without two favoring promoters. First, as I said, the manufacturers themselves, and second, the new cycle of thinking that is on the world over now, the decentralization cycle. Said a wise and friendly United States senator to me, "Had the Child Labor Amendment gone out four years ago it would have been ratified like a breeze. But it went out into the teeth of a gale—decentraliza-

TYPICAL LETTER SENT TO
The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

"XXX County House
Mother Alphonsa Lathrop,
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.
Feb. 25th, 1925.

Dear Mother:—

I have a man under my care, who is now in..... Hospital..... He has an incurable cancer on his face. I have no room for him in the Home, and no one that can take care of him that will, or can, give him the proper care. The inmates of the Home are all old and feeble, and if I had room for this poor man they would not help in any way to make him comfortable. The Hospital tells me I must take him away as they have no room for Incurable patients. I am writing to you thinking I might make some arrangement for you to take him, and care for him as long as he should live, which I do not think will be very long. I want to do the best I can for this poor man, and I am told that there is no place where he will be better cared for. This man has no friends that can help in any way; what is paid for him will be paid by the County. I trust that you can help me, and take this man, and we will pay you whatever you ask for your trouble.

Supt. of the Poor of XXX County,
New York."

Accepted; no pay ever received.

HAVE YOU HEARD

that the poor sick (with cancer beyond hope) need a fireproof Country Home It is an item of news that should not pass unheeded. An Annex to this needed house at Hawthorne, N. Y., on the Westchester hills has been finished, and holds 25 men and women. The important main building should go right up for 100 destitute and homeless cancer cases. The Annex mentioned has proved what the big Home could do by air and comforts, as a tribute of respect to sorrow. $150,000.00 has been received in donations, and we need much more.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, Sister Nurses
MOTHER ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D., Treas.
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which carries on Prof. James Harvey Robinson's persuasive challenge to men to use their minds as well as their fingers and feelings

The SURVEY ASSOCIATES EDITION of either of these books sent postpaid for $1.50, by mail of Survey Associates, 112 East 19 Street, New York.

tion. The federal amendment cannot pass until this gale calms."

Now this gale is blowing in Europe as well as here. The fact is simple. War is the supreme effort for efficiency. Efficiency means centralization—one supreme command. But after the war a tired world tends to let up on terrific efficiency and slide back into the home shell (efficiency in spots only).

Please note the history of our constitutional amendments. They run close to the centralization of wars.

The Constitution, which is centralization, came after the Revolution. The first ten amendments were almost immediately added in a bunch to complete the Constitution and the eleventh followed soon after. Then there was a little later the twelfth amendment and then followed long years with no amendments. Decentralization and the slavery question reigned. After the Civil War came again the centralization push and we got the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Then came the relaxation, the town-meeting quiet, until the time of the World War, when under its enormous efficiency we burst into a new federalism and the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth amendments went through. But the twentieth amendment went out too late to catch the centralizing tendency that follows wars. It went into the later exhaustion that spells decentralization (return home and work in your little corner).

We cannot get any more federal amendments until we convince the wiser heads that decentralization is no more a solution of government than centralization. We need both according to the matter in hand. Lord Morley said it well. "We need," said he, "local, state and federal control, according to circumstances." Child labor, according to experts, needs central control. Something else (perhaps playgrounds) needs local control.

But here is the thing to note. The vested interest of the conservative type prefers decentralization, local option, because under it he has much more chance to be behind the times. A great federal law leaves no state that may legally be backward. Hence decentralization becomes the refuge of the benighted who talk states rights but mean by it not state control but no control, *non-interference*.

Thus many winds blow together to make today the gale that, for the moment, blew down ratification of the child labor amendment. The same wind is blowing down our participation in a world government, world court. And as this wind means money to certain interests, liquor, for example, they fan the breeze. And people talk up decentralization as if it were a solution entire of government when as a fact it is only one bit of a well-rounded whole.

But the fact remains that for long periods the United States has been comfortably decentralized. Most of its centralization (or greater efficiency) has come in bunches after or during wars.

But let us heed this. General Smuts says that the cardinal point of civilization today is the shrinkage of the globe, the annihilation of distance. Can a world today afford to stay *decentralized* as it could in the days of old? Isn't this decentralization philosophy too lop-sided to be safe in a world that has so flowed together that it must internationalize or perish?

But to return to where I began. To sum up—out in the country the reasons for the non-ratification of the Child Labor Amendment look not quite so simple as the salient fact of the difficulty of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. That does seem very high in New York, Maryland, Chicago—but in the country at large it becomes a speck compared with the great world tendency (following war) for decentralization, or with the peculiar condition today obtaining in the South or West or with the desire of capital for the old *laissez-faire*.

The real danger, however, is making the philosophy of home rule a fetish, for by itself it will disintegrate in a day when integration is the need.

ELIZABETH H. TILTON

Summerville, S. C.

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"98.6"

TO THE EDITOR: I am forwarding you under separate cover a copy of "98.6," a fortnightly journal, published by the patients of Cragmor, a sanatorium devoted to the care of the tuberculous.

The magazine has been published since June, 1924, and is devoted to arts, letters and discussions. To date our only contributors have been the patients and readers of our paper. However, it is our intention to enlarge the scope of the journal and to seek contributions from wider sources.

It occured to the editors that perhaps a few of your readers may be kind enough to contribute an occasional article. Poetry, short stories, biography, travel and discussion on any vital subject are particularly acceptable. It is impossible to make any payments for such kindnesses, excepting perhaps with the sincere thanks of the readers at the sanatorium.

Thanking you for the effort you may make to help us in our work, we beg to remain

M. R. MARCUS

Editor, "98.6" Cragmor, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Solomon Was Right!

TO THE EDITOR: A few weeks ago Mrs. R. and I received an invitation to a silver wedding anniversary celebration from cousins in San José, California. We didn't attend and we didn't even send a silver pickle-fork. Our consciences have troubled us a little at times about our carelessness.

Today I picked up your bargain offer which was lying on the sideboard for a few days before finding its way into the kitchen range. As I glanced at it I thought of that silver wedding anniversary in San José, and I thought also of the saying in Proverbs, "With all thy getting, get *understanding,* for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold." So Mrs. R. and I decided that as we had not sent the pickle-fork, we would send the Survey Graphic to our cousins in San José.

I have already renewed my subscription. J. Q. R.

Is the Broom New Enough?

TO THE EDITOR: If it is true that war sweeps social work away why don't the social workers get the broom first and sweep war away? The inquiry is suggested by experiences at an excellent conference of social work where this subject was not on the program. AN OBSERVER

To Foster Home-Making

TO THE EDITOR: As a means of furnishing a secure foundation for conservation, decentralization, promotion of agriculture, of home-making, social and political stability and mass prosperity, let me suggest a new homestead act some essentials of which are:

A federal sur-tax upon the value unimproved of all lands not occupied as a home, permanently and continuously in each case by the owner of the fee or paramount title, such occupation being actual physical occupancy by the owner, a husband, wife, child or parent not less than 150 days each year. Express this sur-tax in percentages of the normal land tax imposed by the state upon the land for all purposes, state, school and local. Permit no exceptions except to state-owned property.

Require all tax-levying and tax-collecting officers under state and local laws to value separately for all purposes of taxation all lands and improvements thereon, to state and collect separately the taxes upon each, including this federal sur-tax, and by the same means.

Apply the sur-tax as soon as the holder of the free or paramount title has ceased for a year to occupy the land as his home. Make the sur-tax as small as 5 per cent of the normal tax for the first year. (*Continued on page* 783)

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SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

A BRAND-NEW emblem has been chosen by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania to illustrate its motto: Much for Care, More for Cure, Most for Prevention. The design by Lester Roesner of the Academy High School, Erie, was chosen from more than two hundred entries submitted in a state-wide contest among high school students. By this time probably most of Paul Benjamin's friends have heard of his resignation from the Family Welfare Society in Indianapolis, and his special work for the P.C.A. through the legislative session.

EDWARD W. MACY, general secretary of the Savannah Family Welfare Society and president of the Georgia Association of Family Welfare Agencies, has joined the staff of the National Child Labor Committee as director of public information. For two and a half years Mr. Macy has been actively engaged in the social work field in Georgia. He was instrumental in organizing and was acting secretary of the Savannah Council of Social Agencies. The Savannah Social Workers Society elected him as its first president. At the time Mr. Macy left Georgia he was serving in his second year as president of the state association. He was a member of the Georgia State Committee on Dependent, Delinquent and Neglected Children. Previous to his service in Georgia, Mr. Macy was field director of the Philadelphia, Delaware and southern New Jersey districts of the American Red Cross.

DR. WILLIAM R. REDDEN, newly appointed assistant to the vice-chairman of the American Red Cross, will represent the vice-chairman particularly in questions relating to Red Cross health service. He is to be in liaison with the American Medical Association, The Army, Navy and Public Health Service, and to help develop the health education program and other health work of the organization. Dr. Redden has a teaching, research and administrative record at Harvard and in the Navy Medical Corps, and is especially a student of pneumonia.

LINTON B. SWIFT is to come from Louisville on July 1, 1925, to succeed David Holbrook as executive secretary of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work. At the close of the war Mr. Swift served as a member of the Commission on New States of the Peace Commission, and on his return from France in 1919, he became educational secretary, then assistant secretary of the United Charities of St. Paul. Since February, 1922, he has served as general secretary of the Family Service Organization of Louisville, Kentucky; while it has registered rapid progress, Mr. Swift also has been taking a leading part in the social work developments of the city and the state.

SURVEY readers of the New York district will be interested in following the proceedings of the Sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conference, held at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City, March 25-31. The subjects for discussion include Population and War, Eugenics, Poverty and Birth Control, Crime and Venereal Disease, Biological Problems, Birth Control and Public Health, and The Ethical Justification of Birth Control. Dr. C. V. Drysdale of London is to act as president of the Conference, which will receive speakers and delegates from many countries. Papers will be read by Professor Edward M. East of Harvard, Professor Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Owen Lovejoy, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Wise, and others.

TO THE LIST of international conferences in Europe this summer published in The Survey of February 15 (p. 619) seagoing social workers may wish to add the International Industrial Welfare and Personnel Congress, which will be held in Flushing, Holland, June 19-26. Information will be supplied gladly by the secretary, M. L. Fledderus, Leerdam, Holland.

The Crusaders

Written "in a burst of enthusiastic pessimism, brought about by the merry treatment the Child Labor Amendment has been receiving at the hands of the states."

They raise the dust as they gallop by
  (And the world looks on, annoyed)
That dust was ages settled there,
  And why should it be destroyed?

How silly they look as they gallop by!
  (But the world *does* stop and peer)
Why bother with chasing distant goals
  When it's easy resting here?

They raise the dust, and underneath
  (Where the world tries not see)
They pry and poke and find the rocks
  That they say should never be.

What pests are they, with their prattling tongues
  Disturbing our peace of mind!
Those rocks are there, and they're there to stay
  For thus was the road designed.

We'll grant them leave to their distant goal
  If they'll let our rocks alone.
Do they dare propose that we should try
  Uprooting the hallowed stone?

Let them gallop by, and not expect
  That we will follow on.
We're satisfied with things that be,
  And cling to a past that's gone.

They raise the dust, but most of it
  Will settle down once more
And cover again those rocks that we
  Prefer that the world ignore.

FRANCES B. WILLIAMS

THE DRUID, a weekly paper published in Pittsburgh and circulated among Welshmen and their descendants in this country, presents in its issue of January 2 an interesting biographical sketch of the late John E. Williams of Streator, Illinois, a native of Dowlais, South Wales. In the coal fields and in the garment trades in Chicago, New York and elsewhere, Mr. Williams was a pioneer in industrial mediation and held the respect of employers and employes to a remarkable degree. The John E. Williams Memorial Association has gathered at Streator a library of materials bearing on his part in the Cherry mine mediation, the Hart, Schaffner and Marx agreement, his work under the fuel administration and other of his activities, together with his writings, which are a storehouse of experience and constructive ideas. The sketch is written by the president of this association, Mrs. Harry W. Lukins, and she tells of this prophetic incident in Dowlais, Wales in 1866.

"A fragile, blue-eyed boy of seven was one of the participants. Along with men old enough to be his father, he had entered a contest for a prize for the best performance on the concertina. Under the pseudonym of Ivor Bach he won the prize—a modest thing—just a pouch on a gay-colored ribbon placed around his neck, by the delicate hands of one of Wales' loveliest titled ladies, after which the bard and poet of the time rested his hands on the head of the tiny boy and delivered the prophecy that he was to be the interpreter of the spirit of young Wales and would one day do great honor to his country; that the influence of his life would be wide and pervasive and the courses of many lives would be changed, enriched and made fruitful by his clear thinking and great faith."

EDITH ELMER WOOD, an authority on housing well known to Survey readers (see The Survey, November 15, 1923) and the author of several volumes on the subject, will give courses on Housing and Town Planning Relative to Family Welfare at the 1925 summer session of Teachers' College, Columbia University. Her lectures will present the housing problem against the background of general living conditions and family welfare, including housing reform as part of various welfare programs, and housing programs for teachers, public health nurses, social workers and others

A COMPREHENSIVE LIST of the scholarships and fellowships offered by schools of social work to students interested in entering social work as a profession has been prepared by the American Association of Social Workers and is published in the February issue of The Compass. The 1925 Directory of the Association, listing 3,328 social workers in the United States, is now available through the central office, 130 East 22nd Street: price fifty cents.

LUCY J. COLLINS, formerly superintendent of the Social Service Bureau of Houston, Texas, has become the director of the recently formed Family Welfare Association of Evansville, Indiana.

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Smith College School for Social Work

The Smith College School for Social Work operates in two successive summers separated by a period of nine months of intensive field work during which each student gives her full time to some social agency. In 1924-25, students are attached to the Massachusetts General Hospital; Child Habit Clinics, Boston; Boston Psychopathic Hospital; Boston State Hospital; Foxboro State Hospital; Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago; Cleveland Child Guidance Clinic; Minneapolis Child Guidance Clinic.

Five fellowships of $1200 each will be awarded to properly prepared and certified college graduates entering July, 1925; several $500 scholarships, and numerous interneships paying all living expenses during the period of field work are available.

The School emphasizes the applications of modern social psychiatry and the psychiatric point of view in preparation for case work in psychopathic hospitals, medical hospitals, child guidance and child habit clinics, schools, Juvenile Courts, and other fields of social work.

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By MIRIAM VAN WATERS, Ph.D.

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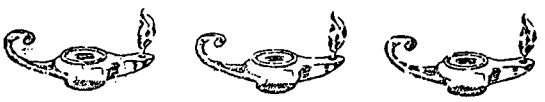

Six weeks training in New York during the vacation period (July 6th to August 15th) is offered to *ten* college men trough fellowships of $155 each recently made available. May ninth is the last day for filing applications for these awards.

The New York School of Social Work
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AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave. New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10. $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Amos L. Prescott, Treas.; hCarles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical diector; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Wm. J. Norton, president, Detroit, Michigan; W. H. Parker, Secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Denver, Colorado, June 10th to 17th, 1925 Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement —samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—347 Madison Avenue, New York City (Telephone, Vanderbilt 1200). Composed of 344 business and professional men, representing 1,540 Associations in 48 states, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, and 388 Associations in 32 Foreign Lands. Officers: F. W. Ramsey, Cleveland, O., President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman of the General Board: John R. Mott, New York, General Secretary.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.—2109 Broadway, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Miss Florina Lasker, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.
Department of Farm and Rural Work—Mrs. Leo H. Herz, chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF GIRLS' CLUBS—Mrs. Fannie M. Pollak, president; Mary L. Ely, Educational Secretary. Non-sectarian and self-governing organization of working women's clubs for recreation and promotion of program in Adult Education. Vacation Camps. 472 West 24th St., New York City.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Livingston Farrand, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $3.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

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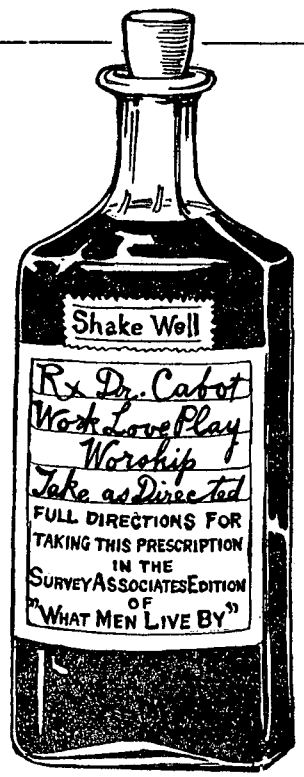
THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.



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Communications

(*Continued from page 779*)

Double for each succeeding year until the land is again occupied as a home or sold to the government or the state. Let occupancy as a home remove the sur-tax gradually. Let home owners freely sell to home makers. Use the sur-tax as a fund for purchase by the government of land whose sale was forced, paying taxable valuation only. Supplement, is necessary by non-interest-bearing annuities. Sell land thus acquired on long time at easy payments for home-making only.

Let the act apply alike to city lots and to farmland. Give exemption from execution to homesteads of moderate value, except for purchase price or substantial improvements. Permit neither aliens nor corporations to hold other than leaseholds upon any lands. Encourage states to become the owners of the fee in non-homestead lands within their borders, requiring them to carry out the policy above outlined. Give government leases upon lands not used as homesites, rents to be adjusted periodically.

JOHN W. BENNETT

Washington, D. C.

The Fortuitous Present

TO THE EDITOR: Dear Sirs: Would that all preachers would read, ponder, and mentally digest The Fortuitous Present in the February Survey Graphic. Though Joseph K. Hart is not particularly flattering to most religionists, what he has to say is true. However, I think a far larger number of ministers are in accord with his fundamental position today than he perhaps is aware of. The Fundamentalists or Conservatives may make more noise but there is a vast army of us who dare to think and to think in terms of all that science and nature have to offer. The Survey is great mental pabulum.

ROBERT G. ARMSTRONG

Wellsville, N. Y.

Pioneers

(*Continued from page 734*)

they begin their honeymoon. Once inside one of these little bungalows, you wouldn't know you weren't inside the nicest little city apartment in New York or Chicago, with a two-toned silk floor-lamp throwing a soft light over everything and a console phonograph playing an opera record.

And we're sound politically, here in Westernville. Our fathers, even the most up-standing among them, had to do some raw things in pioneer times—tied up a sheriff who wanted the county seat on the other side of the river, and wrecked a train to get the railway company to recognize Westernville as a town. But those times are past, too, and we don't even tell our children the story of such things. We want them to grow into good Republicans and Democrats, and loyal boosters for Westernville's progress, instead of going off into trails of radicalism that such stories might suggest. Enforcement of the law, more good roads and bridges, and reasonable taxes, that's what we want in our local government, and we don't need any kind of radicalism for that. We can take up a new thing when it's good as quickly as anybody, whether it's Mah Jong or ten-story office buildings; but we know, too, when we're well off.

It is queer, though, that now and then even a New Yorker out our way fails to appreciate the advance we've made. "What a pity not to preserve it!" a lecturer from there said when he saw the ruins of the old sod-roofed Union Church. We expected more appreciation from him, especially as he had just seen the new tapestry brick building the First Baptists have built and been told about the gymnasium and the twenty-five-thousand-dollar pipe-organ they've installed. But, some people give praise grudgingly.

Wonderful Westernville—Pride of the Prairie!

ALTHA LEAH BASS

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EMPLOYMENT office worker, college graduate with case work or employment experience preferred. Protestant, young, able to use typewriter. $1200.00-$1500.00. Apply to Carol W. Adams, 1545 Glenarm St., Denver, Colorado.

WANTED in a Philadelphia Hospital, a Social Case Worker, College Graduate with at least one year of Social Case Work Experience. Hospital Experience not necessary. 4996 SURVEY.

WANTED: Girls Club Leader, Eastern Settlement, State education, experience and references. 5063 SURVEY.

WANTED: Trained nurse and social worker to take charge of small mining community situated about forty miles from New York City. No. 5069 THE SURVEY.

SEVERAL financial secretaries for permanent positions are required by philanthropic institution. 5091 SURVEY.

WANTED: Family Case Worker for small Family Case Agency. Preferably one with experience and good theoretical training. Must speak Yiddish. 5096 SURVEY.

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Wanted, for October 1st, home for little girl of four. Business mother travels part time. Desires complete care for child during absence from city. Child attends play school 9 to 12. Vicinity thirteenth street, west. 4890 Survey.

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NURSES, DOCTORS, TECHNICIANS of all kinds assisted in securing better places and better help. Hospitals, Schools and Industrial plants furnished with efficient nurses. We usually recommend only one applicant, never more than two or three. HUGHES PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE, 603 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED: Man to act as Boy's Supervisor and wife to act as babies caretaker. Children's Home located near city in country and modern congregate plan. Man should be active with boys and able to work with boys. Wife should be able to substitute in other lines such as ironing, seamstress and allied work if necessary. 5099 SURVEY.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED: Refined married couple to take charge of cottage unit, thirty boys, small school near New York. Preferably one or both should be qualified for class room instruction, grammar grades. Apply by letter only. A. E. Wakeman, 72 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities. Education Service, Steger Building, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

WOMAN TEACHER for lower primary grades; also young man teacher, unmarried, for manual training and elementary agriculture; at boys' training school of non-military type where home atmosphere is emphasized, situated in Ohio. Attractive compensation depending upon experience. Position open in September. 5094 SURVEY.

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Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE with years of intensive experience organizing and conducting institutions and other works of social character in connection with dependent, delinquent and problem boys desires position as Superintendent of large Orphanage or Industrial School. Rural community and cottage plan preferred. References from those with national reputation as authorities. 5068 SURVEY.

Young couple, Jewish, thoroughly experienced SUPERINTENDENT and MATRON, who have satisfactorily filled previous positions eleven years, desire affiliation with Institution, highest references. 5088 SURVEY.

TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED social workers supplied for high-class positions. SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION, 1515 Pershing Square Building, N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN, 30, Protestant, college graduate, desires travel Europe this summer as amanuensis to author, or governess-companion; German and French. 5087 SURVEY.

POSITION wanted by a trained and experienced social worker. 5098 SURVEY.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVE, 33, now public school superintendent Connecticut town, specialist educational and vocational guidance and social studies desires executive position or department headship in a New School. Begin September. 5060 SURVEY.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in institutional work for blind children wishes a position as superintendent or principal of a school for handicapped children. Prefers to build up a small school. 5092 SURVEY.

HOUSEMOTHER or superintendent in school or institution for boys or girls. Excellent qualifications. 4994 SURVEY.

JEWISH social worker, male, 38, fourteen years experience in executive capacity now employed, is seeking a new connection. Write to 5084 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE Public Health Nurse desires position as Director of Health Center, Visiting Nurse Association, or County Health Work. 5082 SURVEY.

YOUNG MAN, 30, Jewish, with executive experience in public schools and private institutions desires work in executive or semi-executive capacity. Can assist in publicity as a speaker or writer. 5061 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED New York man seeks position where his knowledge of publicity, motion pictures, exhibit and poster planning, editorial supervision and booklet writing may be used. Moderate salary. 5097 SURVEY.

COLLEGE trained, experienced, well recommended woman, seeks position with child-caring institution, in or near New York City. 5095 SURVEY.

SUPERINTENDENT of home for delinquent boys desires to make a change about May first. Good references. Age 49. Protestant, 5093 SURVEY.

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MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU SOMETHING TO WRITE, perhaps half written, which needs working over before it goes to publisher or printer? A report? An article? A book? If you are pressed for time, or have difficulty in expressing yourself, why not get an editor to help you? Understanding, experience, command of English, and a knowledge of editorial requirements are at your service. For further information address 5083 SURVEY.

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RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BULLETIN BOARD

NATIONAL INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE: Cincinnati. March 25-27. Secretary, Dr. George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches, 289 Fourth Avenue. New York City, and Dr. Will Alexander, Palmer Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

NEO-MALTHUSIAN AND BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE: New York City. March 25-31. Secretary, Mrs. Ann Kennedy, American Birth Control Society, 104 Fifth Ave., New York.

DELAWARE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Wilmington. March 26-27. President, Merle E. MacMahon, Children's Bureau, 9th and King St., Wilmington.

BETTER TIMES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER: New York City. April 2. Editor, George J. Hecht, 100 Gold Street, New York, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Trenton. April 3. Secretary, Josephine Swenson, 12 Gordon Place, Rahway.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR: New York City. April 13. Secretary, Julia K. Jaffray, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS. Richmond, Va. April 16-22. Secretary, Gladys Harrison, 532 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, ANNUAL CONFERENCE: Chicago. April 18-23. Local Executive, Mrs. William T. Grable, 504 Reaper Building, 72 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Bismarck. April 28-29. Secretary, Esther Teichmann, 811 Avenue C, Bismarck.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN: Washington, D. C. May 4-14.

GIRL SCOUT CONVENTION: Boston. May 20-23. National Director, Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, 670 Lexington Ave., New York City.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Sacramento. June 1-4. Secretary, Anita Eldridge, 55 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Y. M. C. A. SERVICE WITH BOYS, GENERAL ASSEMBLY: Estes Park, Colorado. June 4-12. Secretary, Ira E. Lute, 25 E. 16th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Denver. June 10-17. Secretary, William Hammond Parker, 25 E. Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Minneapolis. June 15-20. Secretary, Dr. George M. Kober. 370 Seventh Ave., New York City.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE: Denver. June 24-30. Secretary, James Weldon Johnson, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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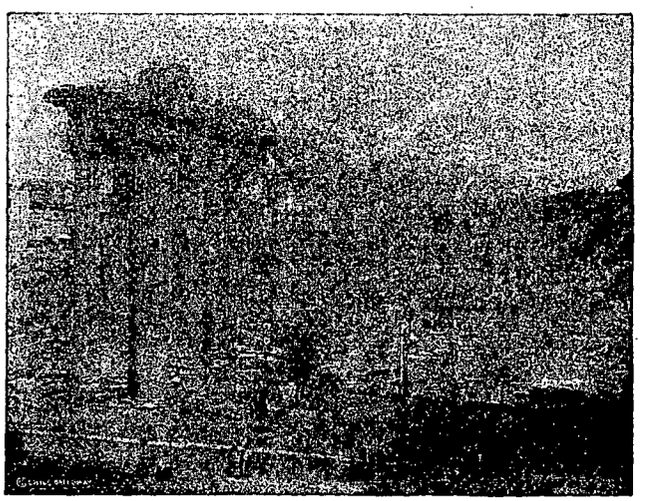

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